THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 21. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN FOGG TWOMBLY, from Shanghai, *our business* will be left in charge of Mr. HOWARD TWOMBLY, a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. SILAS D. WEBB, who is authorized to sign our Firm Name.

H. FOGG & Co

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. JAMES HENRY CRUTCHETT is a Partner in our *Store Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. HARRY ALANZO HOLCOMB is a Partner in our *Auction and Commission Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf 4019 Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,

Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office at this port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 207 Shanghai, 10th July, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these MINES, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS,

Ship and Mercantile General Agency,

Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.

JUDSON'S

VICTORIA VIOLET.

AND

VICTORIA ROSE.

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.

2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.

2 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solutions a the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, &c.

172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31oc-67 1292

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATHS.

At Tientsin, on the 21st August, Thomas Alexander Ainslie, Esq., M.D., aged 32 years.

At Chefoo, August, 22nd, of remittent fever, Mary Lyon, beloved daughter of Rev. John and Sarah E. Wherry of Shanghai, aged 1 year and 21 days,

At Shanghai, on 31st August, Edwin Smyth, Surgeon.

LATEST DATES.

England..(*tel*)..	Aug. 5	Hankow,.....	Sep. 1
Hongkong,.....	„ 28	Nagasaki,.....	Aug. 24
Tientsin,.....	„ 27	Yokohama,.....	„ 15

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....May 30	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 24	July 20th.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Far East," from Chefoo, Messrs. Simpson, Cooper, and Wright. Per P. & O. Str. "Emeu," from Hongkong, Mr. Young. Per "Shanse" from Tientsin and Chefoo, 60 Chinese. Per "Dupleix," from Hongkong, Messrs. S. Schellhar and four friends, L. Freemann, J. Bormeda, J. Carst, Tzomp, Bertin, Favre and servant, Thomas, Piquet, Valny, Berlandier, Samie, Louis, Leonard, V. Lavoisier, and L. Maraour. Per Steamer "Fusi-Yama," from Hankow, Mr. Brand.

Departed. — Per Steamer "Phase," for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. L. Verny, Messrs. Montgolfier and Thomasin.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, with mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1867.

In a late issue we alluded to a subject which has been exciting considerable interest, at home viz: the desirability of a route to Calcutta via the Yang-tze, the Yunnan passes, and the Irawadi. Our remarks were suggested by the report in *The Times* of a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, where a discussion arose which showed a diversity of opinion touching the respective merits of the Irawadi and Burhampooter for affording access from India to the navigable portion of the Yang-tze-kiang. In that discussion we find the President of the Ethnographical Society, Mr. Crawford, stating that the Yang-tze is not of much use for navigation above Hankow. Now, as Mr. Crawford from his long residence in the East, being a writer on the ultra Orient and having been Governor of Singapore, is an authority on matters relative to ultra-Gangetic regions, he must have led astray many of the intelligent attendants at Burlington House, those of them particularly who knew little of China, and had not heard of Colonel Blakiston. What is fame! Colonel Blakiston and party left this city in 1861 on an expedition up the Yang-tze, His exploration commenced at Hankow and extended to Pingshan, 961 miles from the former place, about 900 miles of which he deems suitable for steam navigation. He published an interesting volume giving a narrative of the voyage, the results of surveys and an excellent Map, nevertheless at a Grand Council of Geographers held in the metropolis of his native land, there does not appear to have been any knowledge of the existence of the man, of his labors or of his book? Burlington House is the Sleeping Hollow of Geographers as all travellers know, consequently the next party of explorers that start from Shanghai will not look to that bureau for the first recognition of its services.

We cleared the way for the discussion of the topographical features of the region in question, by giving lately a brief history of the political relations that have existed between the Chinese and Burmese Governments. It now, only remains for us to glance at the topographical features, and the commerce of those regions. Marco Polo appears to have travelled the usual route that lies between the provincial capital of Yunnan and the metropolis of Burmah, but unfortunately, his account is so obscure, that his commentators differ respecting the route that was taken by the "Heroditus of the middle ages" as he is styled by Ritter. The latest of these, Murray, rejects on insufficient grounds the opinion of earlier editors of the Venetian traveller respecting the region of the Great Descent. With them we hold that this leads from the mountain passes of Yunnan to Ava; Polo says, "the great descent continues for two days and a half, and in all this journey nothing occurs worthy of notice, except that there is a great space in which a market is held on certain days of the year. Thither came many merchants from divers countries and districts, some of which bring gold and silver in exchange; and they give an ounce of the former for five of the latter." None but those who bring the gold can penetrate into the countries where the gold is produced, so difficult and intricate are the roads. Fifteen days southwards through forests and wild pathless tracts filled with wild tropical beasts, bring the traveller to Ava. Not having the precise starting point of this seventeen and a half days itinerary we cannot make much out of it, but by having recourse to Col. Burney's translations from the Burmese of the Itinerary of an embassy from Ava to Peking, we can form a tolerably correct idea of the extent and nature of the journey which caravans make along this high way of the two nations. It is not enough to state that an embassy from Peking reached Ava in one hundred and sixty four days, or that nearly the same number of days were occupied by an embassy from the latter to the former capital, our concern at present is with the mountain part of the journey only. Two different routes have been taken by the various embassies which in every instance consisted of above a hundred persons for the mountain part of the way.

The least common of those journies leads from the Provincial Capital, Yunnan-foo to Theindi in Birma. A Chinese Embassy that made this journey crossed the Kaingmah, over the water shed of the Meukong and Salwen rivers, down the valley of the Salwen to the Birmese frontier town of Theini, thence through the towns of Thibo, Maing-toun, Main-kaing, Yauk-zauk, Pwe-lha and Yua-ngan by the Nat-theat pass N-yawg-ni-bang on the Myungay where they took boats to Ava. A Birmese Embassy to China made the same journey, reaching Theindi in twelve days, nineteen days thence brought them to the city of Suenle called by the Shyans who are its chief inhabitants Maingtean, eleven days more took them to the city of Yunnan, whence they proceeded through Kweichan by land and water to Changsha and Hankow, further we need not trace it. It took thirty days to pass from the city of Yunnan to Changsha, but as it was a large body it moved slowly, on their return, they took the same route. As of course, after leaving Changsha, the stream was against them, they had to take sedans so they were longer on the way—viz: 17 days to Kweichan, 16 thence to Yunnan, 21 thence to Kawminh and 8 to Theindi—or 48 days in all.

Itineraries are about as interesting as the Multiplication Table, but the latter is not less important to the accountant than is the former, to one who wants to know how unknown places are reached, and as that is the matter in hand, our readers will bear with us, we hope patiently.

The route most frequently taken is towards Tamen and from the Birmese frontier city, Bamoo, a large place and the seat of an extensive commerce. Along this line of road villages and towns, inns and temples, where lodging can be procured, lie scattered, it is the high way of commerce and the one that explorers from Shanghai may possibly take. Our notes of this route are taken from a Birmese embassy, which in 1833 was sent to Peking in company with a returning Chinese embassy, beginning 27th of June. It took them about twenty days to ascend the Iriwady as far as Bamoo in boats, nine days more led them through several Shyan towns and villages Minmuh, Tadagyn, Munkhah mountain, Mowan, Kendu on the on the top of the Shya-muelone mountain, Mantoun Nanteng to the Chinese city Tang-Chuen-Chau in Tali-foo. The boundary line between the two countries seems to be at the "Chokey Luey laing-ken" or Shan-Lai-leng, that is Red mountain, six days travel from Bamoo, thirteen days more brought them to Pung-Chang after crossing the Shuenli which is spanned by an iron bridge, and and being ferried over the Salwen, thirteen days more brought them to Ssuhiung-foo, the road leading them over three more iron suspension bridges which seem to have borne the weight of the elephants very well. Passing through several places not recognizable, they in five days more reached the capital of Yunnan, an objective point for all travellers between the two countries and distant, say from Bamoo, where boating begins, thirty four days easy traveling. From Yunnan the embassy passed through Kweichan to Changsha, nearly in the track of the preceding one. The reader cannot fail to have remarked the little use these embassies made of the Yangtze, which appear not to have seen except when crossing it as near Hankow.

We have only to note that in the department of Yungchang which those coming from Bamoo first enter there is a large village, the seat of a caravan trade called Tsantah. Here centre the trade of Yunnan and Birma, its inhabitants are principally Shyans. Travellers from China going over the eight passes of these frontiers will it is not unlikely meet with Karens, a mountain tribe, many thousands of whom are Christians and among whom American missionaries will be found laboring.

No one, who is at all conversant with the power which modern engineers possess of surmounting physical obstacles will pronounce it impracticable to carry a railway across the innumerable chasms which are found in the elevated region that we have just described, and at the same time, no one probably, will maintain after studying the topography and wants of that part of the world that the time is ever likely to arrive when a railway, there will prove remunerative. It may, moreover, yet appear that those rich minerable regions are accessible by water. Should the explorations that are supposed to be taking place on the Meikon show that that great river is really, as has been reported, navigable as far as Tali, which it is said has been reached by boats from the ocean, then will South-western China be brought into contact with the outer world; that, however, must be through Cambodia, that is through French territory; and until France adopts completely, and without reservation, a free trade policy, abroad as well as at home, —until the waters of the Cambodia become as free to foreign competition in steam navigation, as is the Atlantic ocean, it is not likely that those mountain passes will echo the steamer's whistle, or that their inabitants will be able to exchange commodities with the more favoured portions of the human family.

Summary of News.

Our readers will be glad to hear that the Club will be resuscitated and put in working order on the 1st October. The great merit of the Committee's proposal is its cheapness, as by their scheme any one can become a member on payment of an entrance fee of $10 and a monthly subscription of $4. It was stated to be the opinion of many that the large subscription and entrance fee required formerly, was the cause of so many not joining the Club, whilst under the new system many new members will be induced to join, who were debarred from doing so before on account of the expense. The adoption of Mr. Fisher's idea of letting out the Rooms as Chambers and his general estimates must have been of great value to the Committee. It appears to us that all that was good except the matter of low subscriptions has been taken from Mr. Fisher's scheme whilst the mixture of interests and divided management may lead to dissensions. A full report of the proceedings at the meeting is published in another column.

The training for our Autumn Races has already begun, and there has been a good muster both of ponies and spectators every morning on the Race Course. We publish the Programme of the Races elsewhere.

We hear that Mr. Geo. F. Seward, lately United States Consul, will return to China in the early part of next year. The presence of this gentleman will be very valuable at a time when the Treaty between China and the foreign powers is being readjusted. The arrangements entered into in the beginning of 1868, will affect the future Eastern policy of England, France, and America, and indeed will contribute to settle their relations with China for some years, it is therefore very satisfactory to know that a gentleman so well versed in Chinese affairs as the late American Consul at Shanghai will be on the spot to advise, and influence by his experience the high contracting parties. Mr. Seward is now we believe, on the continent, and will have the advantage of appearing on the scene in full possession of the most recent views of his own and the European governments.

Early on Saturday and Sunday mornings a large portion of the Settlement was completely under water. The spring tide naturally high at this season, were by the aid of a fierce N.E. by N. gale driven right over the Bund and some of the streets running East to West were submerged for a distance of quarter of a mile or more from the Bund. A good deal of damage has been done to Chinese property on the Hongque side of the river, and the banks and wharf bunding on both sides have suffered considerably. We cannot hear that any resident remembers the river to have been so high before. The surrounding country was flooded.

Report from Chefoo says the Rebels are again moving in that direction, yielding to an advance by Li, who has completed his entrenchment and is now going to commence active operations. Unfortunately Chefoo as well as the Rebels, is enclosed between this entrenchment and the sea, so that any success on the part of the Imperialists must necessarily drive their adversaries nearer to this unhappy port. There is, however, a further report that another body of Nienfei is marching up from Honan, to the assistance of those enclosed in Shantung. If so, it would seem that these cannot be the main body; and the question arises, what business Li had to leave a more powerful enemy behind him to pursue a detached force. However this wants confirmation. At present, all that is certain is that the Rebels are within about 100 miles of Chefoo, and that they have scouting parties twenty or thirty miles nearer. It is a notable fact that there is no British man-of-war in the port except a gunboat the Insolent, which is so hopelessly dilapidated that the crew have to pump water into her boilers all the time she is in motion, they being incapable of feeding themselves; and even then, the rest of her machinery is so bad that she cannot go two hours without breaking down. Yet to this interesting nautical phenomenon are British interests entrusted. It seems strange that no ship of war of a slightly larger and more efficient class can be spared from Japan, where there is nothing doing, to lie in Chefoo harbour when there is at least prospective danger.

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Editorial Selections.

CHINESE CLIMATE.

WE have weathered another Summer with little impairment of the general health, we have yet however, before entering port to make head against a short aguish season. Port is only safely made when frost sets in. Although the season that immediately succeeds the hot one is to a certain degree malarious, yet when Summer is over the residents of Shanghai felicitate themselves, feeling that at least nine months more are to be added to their existence.

Our summers are tropical, a term which people whose experience has been restricted to those favored region in which we had our birth, cannot well understand; and when we tell them that we are some times driven almost mad simply by prickly heat, they accord us no more pity than if we reported that we had an attack of toothache. To some the torture of this insignificant complaint is beyond their power of endurance. "Many a time" says a noted authority on Tropical climates, "have I been forced to rush from the table, and abandon the repast which I had scarcely touched, to spring and writhe about in the open air, for a quarter of an hour; and often have returned to the charge with no better success against my ignoble opponent. The night affords no asylum" and, in this strain the surgeon goes on, attempting to describe the indescribable sensations that are a compound of pricking, itching, tingling, and scalding, such as no other malady inflicts, writing professionally yet as a man of feeling. English soldiers in India have been known to commit suicide by drowning when suffering from prickly heat, and surely with a better excuse than the Frenchman who the other day, killed himself because he had to put on his shoes and stockings every morning. The counsel of our author, Dr. James Johnson, is that one should grin and bear it. If one can only muster enough fortitude to bear with patience the first few minutes of the assault, without being roused to motion, the enemy, like the foiled tiger, will generally sneak off and leave us victorious for the time. Apathy, hot water and hair-powder are all useful in what the learned style Lichen tropicus.

Summer brings also to a large portion of the community a crop of boils; these are common alike to the native and foreigner, to the new comer and to the old resident, to the abstinent, the temperate and free liver, and are often so disposed over one's body that he can neither sit or recline without subjecting the painful tumors to pressure, it is then best to stand it. Meanwhile everybody consoles him by saying "it is much better that they should be out than in," which is a sort of comfort in its way. If he is a wise man he sends for his doctor, takes his advice, together with acids or alkalies, whichever may be in the fashion, and of course, like the prickly-heat patient, gets well.

It is not necessary to admonish old residents with regard to dangers arising from solar exposure, as they all know from experience the necessity of caution in this matter; but the newly arrived, observing that summer is passed, and that the weather has became cooler, may, as so many before them have done, discover its necessity when it is too late. Let all such know that even when the weather is tolerably cool, so as to call for the use of woollen garments, the suns rays exert a weakening influence upon many, and to some are highly injurious.

We are aware that there are those who contend that the sun in tropical climates, may be braved with impunity, and a volume which expresses these views, has lately came under our notice. A Surgeon of the United States Navy published not long since an interesting volume on China, which he styled Faukwei, in which he devotes considerably space to Shanghai. Dr. Wood, its author is very severe upon us on account of his having discovered here, what he styles a "Sun-panic." Because, it is a well established principle that exposure in a Malarious country is more safe in the middle and heat of the day, than in the morning or evening and because Shanghai is topographically and endemically a Malarious country, he jumps to a conclusion that places us between the Scylla of ague and the Charybdis of *coup de soleil.*

As might be supposed our author condemns the use of sedans, he was here before ponies and traps were known, the use of human being as "beasts of burden" was abhorrent to him, as it was also he says to Americans from Slaveholding States; it was more repugnant he says to those gentlemen than to any other class of foreigners. As there are no longer gentlemen here from Slaveholding States, it is fair to presume that we are all equally obnoxious to condemnation in this respect. "When a foreigner arrives in China, he is disgusted and pained to see comfortable looking men sitting in their shady chairs, smoking their cigars, reading their books, or being carried side by side with a lady who in another chair is taking her evening *walk*, while the chair coolies are reeking with perspiration, panting under their burden, and many of them marked with tumors produced by the pressure of the sticks upon their shoulders, while the same burning sun whose highest ray the chair lounger shuns as a pestilence is beating in ardent fury on the often uncovered heads of bearers. There seems something humiliating and unmanly in the admission that these two miserable light cash-supported, rice-fed, contemptible despised Chinamen should have the physical vigour to walk off with these ponderous vehicles upon their shoulders, and the dead weight of a beef-fed foreigner's carcase in addition, while the foreigner is unable to locomote his sole self."

We thus see ourselves as others see us, and we confess the picture does not conduce to promote self esteem. It is manifestly an incorrect delineation of manners in this settlement. Gentlemen use chairs, or did so before the advent of ponies and baskets, but only when out on business, when it was desirable to economise time and strength, and as for the Chinamen who bear the beef-eating foreigner they had a full supper that night, when otherwise they would have slept on empty stomachs. Our author writes like a pseudo-philanthropist and a superficial medical observer. Yet many came out influenced by his views and considerable suffering is the consequence.

Competent observers assure us that persons who seem to expose themselves with impunity to continued solar influences are almost certain to suffer from congestion of the liver, if they perchance escape fever, and that such exposure is gradually debilitating is a fact that is only too well known. We write not to create a photophobia, or a dread of light, for ctictiolation is as much to be avoided as a sun stroke. We would merely impress upon newcomers the result of the accumulated experience of several generations of foreigners in China with regard to the deleterious character of solar rays, when one is long exposed to them, particularly in warm weather. Those who give counter counsel assume a grave responsibility.

During the period that is to intervene before the return of cool weather the residents of the reclaimed marshes of what was once the Delta of the Yangtze-kiang, have to exercise hardly less caution than was requisite during the heated term. Chills and fever, and graver maladies are to be guarded against as far as in us lies. Much exposure to the night air in the month of September at Shanghai has been found conducive to the development of malarious diseases. Morning labor or exercise of any kind on an empty stomach is so well known to be hazardous, that we have only to say that in September the danger is especially great. At this period also, more than at any other, is it dangerous to have the perspiration checked. And at no other time is it so important that our Municipal Council should exercise vigilance in protecting us from the accumulations of decaying vegetable matter, and other filth that abounds in Chinese houses and courts. Proper sanatory measures would if carried out among the Chinese, avert many a malady from this Settlement. Chinamen who have a good deal of prescience in such matters, the result of centuries of observation, are predicting for us a healthy Autumn, the prediction itself is calculated to promote its own fulfilment. Let us gird on our loins and be cheerful and temperate, so shall we improve and enjoy the season on which we have entered.

PHONETIC CHINESE.

IN a recent number of a contemporary, there appeared three columns of "Remarks and Explanations" written by a Mr. Daniel Vrooman, an American Missionary lately established in Canton. These "Remarks" in the words of Mr. Vrooman "grew out of a firm "conviction that the Chinese charac- "ters now in use, could never be "a good medium of thought and "feeling among a people, such as "we hope the Chinese will become" and went on to show the immense advantage that a stenographically written Chinese would confer in ameliorating the forlorn condition of this people— "a people whose progress is . . blocked "up by barriers, which could be so "easily removed"—these barriers *so easily removed* in Mr. Vrooman's opinion being simply the Chinese written language as it at present exists. Mr. Vrooman concludes his letter by stating "that a small portion of the expense "already incurred [in removing these "barriers?] has been paid by gentlemen "in America who felt an interest in the "work, and I shall be happy to acknow- "ledge and use further donations, &c."

Mr. Vrooman's idea is theoretically a good one. Enthusiasts have proposed the same plan for writing the English language. Pitman's phonetic system and Ellis' universal alphabet have long commanded the approbation of the curious. But shall we render Shakespeare and Milton obsolete by substituting characters representing the pronunciation of our day for the old Roman letters calculated to last for all time? Such has been the practical answer to these would-be innovators, and has led, notwithstanding the increasing adoption of Pitman's system by short-hand writers, to the "Fonetic Nuz" having been long since laughed out of Paternoster Row. Even the attempted improvements of Webster, limited as they were to the reconciling of a few trifling incongruities in our etymology, have never gained a footing in our country; and if *we* show such a conservative spirit in dealing with the language of profane writers not three centuries old, how can we expect a nation like the Chinese to trample on the venerated aphorisms of Confucius and the sacred writings of still earlier sages, by interpreting them through the medium of arbitrary strokes adopted at the suggestion of a barbarian missionary? Oh ye shades of Morrison! Is the noble Chinese character, worthy in your opinion to be elevated into the universal language of the world, to be thus undermined by the contributions of a few gentlemen in America? Mr. Vrooman further estimates the annual monetary gain on the adoption of his system to the Canton province alone at two hundred million dollars; or, shall we say for the eighteen provinces, to say nothing of Manchuria and Thibet, a yearly gain of no less than three thousand six hundred millions of Mexican dollars.

These are the words of an enthusiastic missionary in whom ingorance of the world may be excused, but what shall we say of an Editor who, in drawing attention to the subject, lauds a theorist like Mr. Vrooman at the expense of a practical philologist like Mr. Wade, whom he describes as toiling and moiling for the best years of his life to produce a Tzu er chi. Our contemporary indeed, has no doubt that "this system would be the means of "saving to the black-haired race, mil- "lions yearly, millions wasted as the "British Government are wasting mo- "ney at Peking in giving students of "the language every facility and all "for a result which could be obtained "by sponging the old form off the "slate and commencing *de novo.*"

We commend these sentiments to Prince Kung and the foreign boards. We advise the Editor to proceed in person to "that diplomatically sealed locality, Peking" and employ his wide-spread influence in saving these millions to the black-haired race, reserving always a few crumbs for his own benefit.

But seriously we fear that the diffusion of ideas like these, among communities, the mass of whom are not practically conversant with the merits and demerits of the Chinese system, do real harm to philological progress in this country. That the Chinese is not a language easily adaptable to the wants of Western science, no one doubts; but in its power of expressing "thought and feeling" it is eminently rich. But on whatever grounds its merits rest, one thing is certain, that the more we know of it the greater will be our power of impregnating this people with Western ideas, and that not in new systems, puzzling alike to the Chinese and to ourselves, but in a mutual acquaintance with the languages as they actually exist, can the only true medium of inter-communication be found. To say that a man like Mr. Wade, whose life and fortune have been unsparingly devoted to the attainment of this object, availed himself of British capital to study cheaply in Peking, is an insinuation only on a par with the coarse and flippant language which our contemporary delights in when speaking of subjects beyond his ken. No: men like Morrison and Wade must be content with the appreciation of the few. How great and successful their labours have been only those can know who have endeavoured to follow in their steps. Let us rejoice that in this utilitarian dollar-grubbing age men can be found to give themselves up to a study resulting in no pecuniary profit, and let us hope that aspirants to a deeper knowledge of the Chinese language than is usually gained—both mercantile and official—will not be discouraged by the sneers of those whose only standard of the value of a pursuit is it's immediate results.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE Supreme Court of China and Japan has been established two years. The 4th of September 1865 was the memorable day which witnessed the inauguration of this new judicial tribunal in our midst. We all recollect the mingled feelings with which the new institution was regarded at the outset of its career. Some augured ill, and foretold a revolution in all our manners and customs as the certain and legitimate consequence of the establishment. Others criticised the Order in Council paragraph by paragraph and detected flaws and faults in the constitution. Our good friends in Hongkong were indignant that Shanghai should be made the centre of a jurisdiction of vast extent, and the Head Quarters of a Judge whose powers were second only to those of the British Minister himself. The silence of official custom could not be preserved quite unbroken and hints elapsed that the powers of the new body were regarded as formidable. That which excited anxiety and apprehension two years ago ceases to appear terrible now. We have become familiar with that which filled us a few months ago with vague alarm. We have grown to be well acquainted with the precise notifications, the legal apparatus, the voluminous judgments, the thoughtful postponements of a decision, the frequent appeals, the numo-

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rous reversals of sentences. All these things are now common topics, we can scarcely believe there was ever a time when they were unknown.

In looking back however on the Judicial Year now closed we are struck by the sad similarity of the nature of the cases before the Court. The Commercial troubles of the time can best be estimated by counting the long List of Bankruptcies which have occupied the Assistant Judge and the Law Secretary.

In the Chief Court one case of a different character will long be remembered. The interest excited by the Ekee case as it was popularly called was unparalleled. The credit and commercial position of the Defendants, the talent and perseverance of the Counsel, the magnitude of the stake at issue and the conflicting nature of the evidence all combined to excite the warmest interest. It was vain for any one last March to suggest another topic at table, or to try and fence off the inevitable theme. The case was, and will be for some years to come foremost amongst Chinese *causes celebres*. It was unquestionably the greatest opportunity the Supreme Court has yet had of distinguishing itself, and avoiding the temptation to a decision, which might have been appealed against to the Privy Council, the tribunal prudently and considerately urged the litigants to make mutual concessions. This was of course the plan any lay Arbitrator or Consul would have adopted, but the Court being a new body deserves credit for avoiding the temptation to rash originality.

The Lower Court which deals with Police cases has been occupied with robberies and misdemeanours, and those minor offences which disturb the peace of the streets. Equestrian tars, and truculent Ship masters have been dealt with according to their deserts. There is an unmistakeable diminution however in the number of rowdies at large in the Settlement. The exertions made some time ago to provide the more deserving with home passages, the vigour of the police, and the effects of a hot climate on debilitated constitutions have thinned the ranks of these miscreants, so that violent men being reduced in number, acts of violence have been less frequent than in former years.

The last case of interest before the commencement of the vacation was one of Forgery. The circumstances were peculiar, the testimony, as always in the East, very contradictory, but few who watched the matter with care and attention could doubt that the sentence pronounced was richly deserved. No other case which may be classed under the vague heading "miscellaneous" need be noticed.

We expected that before the second year of its existence had been completed the chief Judicial Tribunal in China would have found for itself "a local habitation" as well as earned "a name." But for some unexplained cause the Court has not yet secured a suitable Building for its Hall of Justice, or suitable quarters for its staff of officials. Exiled from its temporary home in the British Consulate it has now taken up its abode in the tenement lately occupied by the Vice-Consul. The proximity of an Aviary and a flower garden detract from the dignity, while they mitigate the austerity of the approach to the Palace of Themis. Still we object to such an important institution surrounding itself with appliances, and submitting to conditions of a fugitive and ambulatory character. It gives to an Establishment which should be the type of solidity and permanence "a here to-day and gone to-morrow" aspect, which is highly objectionable.

We are not aware whether any steps are being taken to provide more suitable premises for the Court. At present there are unfortunately a large number of houses vacant in the settlement. Some of these have we believe not been inspected by the officer to whom the superintendance of Consular Buildings is intrusted but decided steps have not as yet been taken. Though he ground at the disposal of H. M.'s Government is injudiciously circumscribed there is still a space sufficient to contain a good Court House, and though Shanghai contains some large unoccupied Hongs none are exactly suited to the purposes of the Court. The accommodation afforded by the present Consulate is manifestly inadequate, and the large room (which we presume would be granted to the Judge on the occasion of an important trial) is rather worse than the majority of Assize Halls at Home. More need hardly be said in its dispraise.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

After long hesitation, and with deep regret we decided upon decently burying the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The speakers who took part in the debate at the last meeting were unwillingly obliged to confess that it was hopeless to attempt to keep up the institution any longer. One gallant member thought it very unnecessary to dissolve the corps but suggested that it "should sleep for a time." He proposed that the debts should be paid up as far as the funds would allow and that the remainder should wait till the finances were more flourishing. The ultimate resolution arrived at was that the Commandant should retain office until the 30th of September; but this was felt by all present as only putting off the evil day.

However while the old corps goes out with all the honours we are called upon to assist at the inauguration of a new institution. The Shanghai volunteer corps touches the ground, but like Antœus son of Earth and Neptune, it rises again in new vigour. For we think most of our readers will admit that the valuable part of a volunteer corps survives in a Rifle Club. It is unquestionably of importance to have a body of men well drilled in the ordinary manœuvres of Infantry, but a band of accurate marksmen, is a far more valuable possession. The Prussian troops are of course put through a singularly rigid and precise course of drill and this is one reason of their efficiency, but it must never be forgotten that the Rifle Clubs which exist all over Germany are the real grounds of this arm of the service. The strength of soldiers who captured Sadowa and Dobelnitz were not only well drilled men with needle guns, they were first rate shots.

The pressing danger from Taipings having passed away it is no longer necessary to attempt to compel men to attend once or twice a week for irksome drill, but meetings at the Rifle Butts are a very different matter. These will be regularly attended during the Autumn and Winter months and will unquestionably be productive of good results. The community at large too will take far more interest in a well contested match than they ever did in the rather tedious proceedings known as Reviews of the Volunteer Corps. Once we remember and once only, one of these meetings was really attractive, we refer to the Woosung Review in 1865. The presence of a good band and military officers gave some *éclat* to that gathering, but generally the Reviews have been dull affairs, at which very easy evolutions have been gone through in the presence of a small number of very uninterested spectators.

The meetings of the Rifle Club will be far more attractive. We have already some excellent shots among the members of the corps, and the sight of a keen competition when the rivals have each made a good score is an exciting spectacle. Our damp flat "paddy fields" cannot be expected to present the gay scene which is visible on the common of pleasant Wimbledon; but still on fine autumn days, when the prizes are contended for, we shall hope to see a goodly assembly of the keen Critics and pretty Prize-givers of Shanghai.

The meeting which inaugurated the new "institution" was not perhaps so wrgely attended as we could have laished to see it; but the committee are practical men, and the discussion as to details showed a thorough knowledge of the subject. The question debated with most warmth was whether the Captain of the Club should be of necessity the best shot. It was wisely decided to make proficiency in the use of the weapon a title to prizes, but not to promotion; and to place at the head of the Club some gentleman who unites business habits with a warm interest in the Rifle.

The new Society has one distinguishing excellency; it is very cheap. The subscription is moderate, and the per centage of healthy useful exercise likely to accrue from the investment of Tls. 5 per annum seems to us likely to be ample and satisfactory. When the arrangements are matured and the new Captain elected, we shall hope to see many contests like those which take place at the Queen's Ranges; and in this quick-sighted and Cosmopolitan community, International matches like that recently engaged in by the English, Irish, and Scotch marksmen, will be very easy to get up, and capital sport to witness. Teams from half a dozen nations will doubtless contend for the highest score.

RESUSCITATION OF THE CLUB.

At a meeting of Shareholders in the Shanghai Club on Saturday last; present Messrs. Duncanson (Chairman) Bell, Fearon, Hayes, Tyson, Broadbent, Hargreaves, Wheelock, D. King Jr., A. C. Olyphant, Underwood, Lavers, Houston and others, the following discussion took place and it was agreed to start the Club anew on a more economical basis.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to hear the Report of the Committee read. The following Report was read by Mr Cope,—

The object of this meeting is to discuss a proposition which the Committee have received from Mr. Fisher on behalf of the proposed new club, to rent the club from the shareholders.

This proposition differs somewhat in its terms from that which was originally brought before the public by Mr. Fisher, the change having been necessitated by a change of action on the part of the mortgage, Dr. Barton (through his representative here.)

You will remember that it was generally understood that the mortgagee was prepared to "buy in" the club building on its being put up to sale, at Tls. 35,000, or sufficient to cover the mortgage, and to re sell the club then to the new subscribers, taking a mortgage from them, for Tls. 30,000 at 10 per cent per annum.

However on the evening previous to the day appointed for the sale, a circular was received by the last Committee from the attorney of Dr. Barton, stating that he reserved to himself (for the mortgagee) the right of buying in the property at whatever sum it might go for, under Tls. 35,000, and of claiming on the shareholders for the deficiency.

The Committee at once sent a letter to the attorney of Dr. Barton, protesting against the immediate sale of the club, and asking a delay of at least a month to enable some fresh action to be taken by the shareholders, this was acceded to, and shortly afterwards Mr. Fisher sent to Mr. Cope a proposition which was recently circulated among the shareholders.

This appears to have received very little favor, the majority of the shareholders having objected to the terms proposed.

Since writing this proposition Mr. Fisher has verbally informed the Committee that the subscribers to the new Club might be induced to offer a rental that would be sufficient to cover the actual outlay of the old shareholders for interest on mortgage, ground rent and fire insurance, say about Tls. 5,000, the new Club to keep the building in repair.

The acceptance or otherwise, of this proposal, must rest with the shareholders. The matter has been discussed by the Committee, who are unanimously of the opinion that it should only be accepted if it be found absolutely impossible for the old shareholders to carry out the Club themselves.

They think that the latter course, so far from being impossible, is quite practicable under a new organization of course which would remedy the defects, the existence of which in the old system led to the Club being closed.

It is the opinion of many of the old shareholders that the Club could be successfully carried on by reducing the rates of subscription and entrance fees: letting out the upper floor as chambers: establishing a Club Restaurant on the middle floor; and keeping the basement for the purposes to which it has hitherto been devoted.

It is estimated that in this way an income of at least Tls. 7,000 might be counted on from the Chambers, Restaurant, Bar, and Billiard Rooms, and Tls. 4,000 from members' subscriptions, supposing that there were only 150 members.

The total expenditure would probably not exceed Tls. 10,000 including repairs.

The Committee have thrown out these suggestions for the Shareholder's consideration, and leave it to them to decide whether the mortgagee shall be allowed to foreclose—or whether the Club shall be rented to the new Subscribers—or carried on by the Shareholders.

Mr. Maitland asked on what grounds the Committee formed their estimates of the probable income.

The Chairman said they proposed to let 10 Bed Rooms at Tls. 25 per month, this would bring an income of Tls. 3000 per annum, also to let the second floor as a Restaurant which ought to produce Tls. 2000 and the nett profits of the bar they estimated at Tls. 3000 and members subscriptions at Tls 4000 per annum, he also stated that the profits of the bar were estimated at 50 per cent on the cost.

Mr. Olyphant thought that lowering the subscription as proposed would do no good, but several gentlemen disagreed with him.

Mr. Fearon said it was owing to bad management that the former Club had come to grief, the *table d'hote* was very bad and in consequence few people ever attended it. It was one of the principal things on which the Committee based their expectations and if intrusted to a thoroughly competent man he had no doubt would answer well, as many residents would probably take their meals entirely at the Club especially those who might happen to live there. The Committee proposed to make this part of the building open to non-members.

Mr. Olyphant said that he thought a Club should be strictly confined to members and not admit any stranger which would reduce it to an Hotel.

Mr. Hayes remarked that the proposal was in accordance with the spirit of the age, a strictly private system had been tried which had resulted in a total failure, and in future things should be conducted on a more liberal plan.

Mr. Fearon said Mr. Fisher's plan had its advantages, but the great drawback was the expense. In his scheme every member must take a share of Tls. 50, whereas under the present one any can become a member on payment of an entrance fee of $10 and this was a sum which was within the reach of nearly every one.

Mr. Olyphant said the object of the meeting was to relieve the old shareholders of the responsibily, so why not turn it over to the new Committee.

Mr. Tyson said that unfortunately the new Committee would not take the responsibility, the old shareholders must work the scheme themselves and in time there was no doubt that it would succeed.

Mr. Hayes said it was foolish to "fly to the ills we know not of," it was much simpler to try and carry out the proposal of the Committee than to make fresh arrangements and eventually have the whole thing to do over again.

Mr. Bell suggested that members as well as shareholders should take part in the management of the New Club.

Mr. Olyphant created considerable mirth by enquring how many of the old shareholders were solvent.

Some discussion occurred here; terminated by

Mr. Hargreaves suggesting that Mr. Fisher's proposal should not be finally laid aside, but should remain in abeyance till something definite was decided upon. He (Mr. Fisher) offered a certain sum of money per annum which would nearly cover the expenses, so that in this case he considered the proposition ought to be kept in view.

Mr. Maitland did not see the necessity for a new management, the old shareholders were quite as competent to carry on the Club as the new would be.

The Chairman thought that a saving of Tls. 10,000 might be made in five years.

Mr. Tyson here proposed, and

Mr. Fearon seconded; the following proposition:—

"That the Club be continued by old shareholders and that the Committee be authorized to rent ten of the furnished chambers on the 2nd floor to permanent occupants, and to rent a sufficient portion of the first floor furnished as at present, for a Club restaurant; on the best terms obtainable."

Carried.

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2nd.

Mr. UNDERWOOD proposed, and
Mr. HAYES seconded; the following:—

"That the subscription for members be fixed at $4 per mensem and that all who have been members are at liberty to resume such membership without ballot or entrance fee, provided they give notice of intention to become members before 1st October next, and that the entrance fee for new members be fixed at $10."

This was carried unanimously.

3rd.

Mr. LAVERS proposed, and
Mr. MAITLAND seconded; the following proposition:—

"That the Committee shall be empowered to sell all the furniture which is in their opinion unnecessary for the Club."

Carried.

4th.

Mr. HARGREAVES proposed, and
Mr. TYSON seconded—

"That a meeting of shareholders and members be called within one month from date, with the object of electing a new Committee of management, and in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that members who are not shareholders shall be represented in the Committee of Management."

Carried Nem Con,
AND THE MEETING SEPARATED.

MACKELLAR & CO.

The *Hankow Times* of the 31st August, in its leader, after drawing attention to the "luminous reasons given by his Honor the Chief Judge of the Court" in the cause of the Creditors Assignees of the Estate of Mackellar & Co against the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, goes on to say,

The hearing of this important case lasted nearly four hours. Two gentlemen of undoubted experience and acquaintance with financial and mercantile matters were properly conjoined with the official President of the Court. At the close of the evidence, without any delay, or any clearing of the Court to deliberate with the Assessors, the decision of the Court was abruptly delivered by the Acting Consul. Such a treatment of the case; we can only lightly characterize as flippant and unwise. It is possible that the legal acumen of the Acting Judge was such, that, without any summing up or deliberation, the case stood before his clear mind in all the full relief of a stereoscopic picture. Such being the case, it would be of course useless and troublesome to deliberate with the Assessors; but it would have appeared more satisfactory had the reasons for the verdict been embodied in his fiat.

One fact we have yet to notice in connection with this case. The document copied into our columns of last week had never been seen by the gentlemen whose names and assent are appended thereto, and whose opinions it purports to embody, until supplied with our issue.

TIENTSIN.

On the 22nd instant, the wind changed to the north west when cool Autumn weather at once set in; and since then we have had also clear dry weather. Some 3 or 4 inland traders from Shanse have arrived here since I last wrote to you; but up to last evening they had not purchased any imports.—Rates for plice goods are almost daily going lower which shews that the demand for that class of goods is weak without signs of future improvement.—Yesterday 8¼lbs Grey Shirtings were being sold by Tientsin dealers to Shantung traders at Tls. 2.50 @ 2.55 and 8¼ lbs Grey Shirtings at Tls. 2.60. The reports from the interior are very disheartening for the mercantile people at Tientsin. These appears to be almost no demand for manufactures at the usual marts in Shanse and Mongolia arising from the failure of the grain crops in the northern parts of this region and the want of pasture for the herds and flocks in Mongolia. On the other hand cotton, fruits and medicines are daily arriving by the canals from the south of the province, west of Shantung and north of Honan. On more cotton arriving we hope to see rates for that article fall considerably. The present quotation is Tls. 13.20 per pecul of 133⅓ lbs. On the whole I may state that the import trade at this port is generally in a deplorable condition with only very slight signs of any future improvement. We are still without any reliable news from the south part of this province relative to the rebels there and in Shantung.

At present there are considerable number—over 80—of large southern junks anchored at Kokoo a town half way between Tientsin and the mouth of the river, which brought sugar, rattans, and the other usual straits produce. As they are anchored several abreast—report says six—the navigation for steamers and foreign sailing craft, has become extremely difficult, several of these junks, I understand, come from Cochin-China and Hainan, and the remainder from Fuhkeen, and as the crews, numbering at a low calculation over 3,000 men—are men armed with spears, swords, gingals, and cannon, and being accustomed with fighting with pirates, and probably also at times being accustomed to doing a little business in that line themselves, they are a fearless set and do not feel inclined to yield any of the way to steamers and foreign sailing craft passing Kokoo; hence affairs are assuming a rather unpleasant appearance at that place; and some of the Consuls here are beginning to entertain fears of a lamentable collision taking place between the crews of some foreign craft and the crews of these junks, when probably a considerable loss of life may take place. It appears that in the 18th year of Taonkwang—29 years ago—when the southern junks were accustomed to anchor at Tientsin, a serious disturbance arose between the crews of these junks and the crews of northern junks and shore people, and it was not quelled for several days, and not till the military acted against the southern men. The Tientsin district magistrate was killed, and a number of policemen. After that event the Emperor issued an edict, prohibiting the southern junks coming higher up the river than Kokoo. If any disturbance should arise between the foreign vessels and the southern junks, whose crews, as I have already said, number over 3,000 hands, no foreign government has any gun-boats at this port to render foreigners any protection, and we should therefore be placed really at the mercy of these junk people if they were to get their blood up through the loss of any of their body.

26th August, 1867.

LETTER FROM THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE MINISTERS OF TREATY POWERS, ON THE NEW CHINESE GENERAL PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce:
Shanghai, August 17th, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you on behalf of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the new Chinese General Pilotage Regulations issued by the Inspector General of Customs, which have received the approval of the Representatives of the Treaty Powers at Peking.

In the opinion of the Committee it is to be regretted that no opportunity has been given to the merchants at the open Ports to express their views on a subject of such immediate importance and interest to them as a code of new Pilotage Regulations, before the approval and sanction of the foreign Minister at Peking should have been given thereto, and I now venture to make some suggestions regarding certain of the new rules which appear to require changes and modifications to conduce to their satisfactory or equitable working for the port of Shanghai; trusting that these suggestions may yet be in time to receive consideration.

With regard to Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, I have no alterations to suggest.

Rule 5 states,

"The examinations shall be public and "gratuitous." As no provision is made in any of the rules for compensation to the members of the Board of Examiners, I infer from this clause that no such compensation is intended to be made. I would point out that the duties of the Board of Examiners, requiring ability, experience, and patience, as well as a great deal of time, should entitle the members to remuneration, and that it is scarcely to be expected that competent men, not under obligation to serve officially, will accept a seat at the board unless their labors are to receive a fair compensation.

Rule 7 states,

"It shall be allowable for each Licensed "Pilot to take an Apprentice, for whom he "shall be responsible. On the application "of Pilots, the Harbour Master will supply "Apprentices with special certificates, but "such Apprentices shall not be competent "to act for the Master-pilots in piloting ships."

According to the Rules there is to be a fixed number of Pilots, and these having been once chosen the Port would have to depend on the body of Pilots so appointed, as any competent Pilot not chosen would doubtless find other employment or leave the place and could not be depended upon in case of need. There appears to be no adequate provision for filling vacancies that may occur, nor for increasing the number of Pilots if such increase should become necessary. The natural provision for such contingencies would seem to be a properly organized system for apprentice Pilots. As Rule 7 only *allows* a licenced Pilot to take an apprentice, I would suggest that it should be obligatory for the licenced Pilots to receive apprentice Pilots whose expenses should be borne by the Pilot fund.

Rule 8 states:—

"Licensed Pilots may carry on their "business either singly or in companies. "They must pay due respect to the wishes "and instructions of the Harbour Master, "under whose orders and control they are "placed, and who is invested with discip-"linary powers in view of infractions of "established rules."

While recognizing the necessity of summary jurisdiction in many instances to maintain rules and regulations like these under consideration, I yet venture to question the advisability of placing such absolute powers in the hands of one man, as Rule 8 seems to confer on the Harbour Master. With the exception of the single penalty of withdrawal of licence, the Harbour Master can inflict any sentence he sees fit in way of fines or "temporary suspension;" which practically places entire control in his hands, as a suspension of twelve months would probably be equivalent to withdrawal of licence to most of the Pilots on the station. I would suggest a modification of this rule, whereby the Harbour Master will possess summary jurisdiction up to a certain point, say fine of Tls. 25 to Tls. 50, or suspension for 15 days, and that any case meriting a heavier penalty should be referred to the Board of Examiners, the majority of whom shall fix the sentence. The withdrawal of license in all cases to require the approval of the Inspector General of Customs.

Rule 9 states:—

"Bye-Laws and Rules necessary for the "better ordering of Pilotage matters at "the Ports, are to be drawn up by the "Harbour Masters, with whom also it "rests to define the limits of the Pilotage "Ground, and fix the Tariff of Charges. "Such Bye-Laws are to be communicated "to the Consuls, but shall not be enforced "locally until approved of by the Authori-"ties at Peking. They may subsequently "be added to, altered, or annulled, in "the same manner."

By this rule the Tariff of Charges rests absolutely with the Harbour Master, and there is no appeal from his decision. The Rule provides that Bye-laws are to receive the sanction of the authorities at Peking (which I presume includes the representatives of the Treaty Powers) but it admits of no such reference of the Tariff of Charges. I consider that this is very objectionable, and that the decision on so important a point as the tariff of pilotage fees should not be placed absolutely in the hands of any one man. The protection of the interests of the foreign community certainly requires that the tariff of fees should receive the approval of the foreign Ministers. I would further suggest that the views of the foreign Consuls at the different ports, and also of the foreign merchants regarding Bye-laws, Rules and Tariff of Charges might not be without some value to the foreign Ministers if the opportunity should be afforded of presenting them.

Rule 13 provides that,

"Any Pilot carried off from the Pilot "ground—the fault not being his own—"shall be entitled to compensation at the "rate of five Taels *per diem*. Any damage "sustained by a Pilot-boat while alongside "the ship piloted, shall be made good by "such ship: the damage to be assessed by "two competent persons, one to be chosen "by the pilot, and the other by the Master "of the ship concerned."

To the first clause of the rule there is no objection to be made. With regard to the second clause it certainly seems unusual to require the ship in all cases to pay for damage to the Pilot boat while alongside. Such damage may be caused entirely by the fault of the Pilot boat, or of the Pilot on board the ship to whom the boat belongs. For instance a collision may be occasioned through fault of the Pilot, by which the boat is destroyed, it could hardly be maintained in a court of justice that the Pilot should receive the value of his boat from the ship under such circumstances. The properly constituted Courts have hitherto been considered to furnish ample protection to the interests of all parties in cases of damage, such as this rule deals with, and it seems to be inexpedient as well as impossible to interfere with their jurisdiction.

The 1st clause of Rule 14 states that "Consignees are responsible for pilotage "fees and charges." This rule cannot fail to meet the disapproval and opposition of merchants generally. The interest of the merchants or consignees, and of the ship owners, are in the great majority of cases entirely distinct, and the former will naturally object to be made summarily responsible for the obligations of the latter. The term consignee is moreover very vague: it often occurs that a ship is consigned to two or more houses in the interval between the arrival and departure of the vessel, while it also not unfrequently happens that the care of the business of a ship reverts to the hands of the masters before the vessel departs. In cases like these, which party is to be selected to meet the demand for fees and charges? Where the interest of the ship and of the consignees are distinct there seems to be good reason to believe that the rule cannot be legally enforced.

Rule 15 reads—

"It shall be obligatory on all Ships and "Steamers, arriving at or departing from "ports at which there are Pilots, to em-"ploy Pilots coming in and going out. "The Harbour Master on behalf of the "Pilot body, is empowered to recover from "the consignees of any ship arriving or "departing without a Pilot, the highest "amount chargeable under the Pilotage "Tariff, according to the draught of water."

The first clause of this rule bears with special severity on all steam lines between the different Chinese coast ports. There are at present steamers plying regularly between Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin, Shanghai and Foochow, and Shanghai and Ningpo. A strict application of the rule would made the aggregate of pilotage at each port amount to an exorbitant sum in the course of one year. A steamer running at fortnightly intervals between two Chinese ports, as between Shanghai and Tientsin, would enter and depart from each port twice in the month, and taking a draft of 11 feet at Tls. 5 per foot the aggregate of pilotage would be Tls. 440 per month, a sum from 8 to 10 times greater than the Tonnage dues for the same steamer!! This estimate assumes that no pilotage would be charged at Chefoo as being an open sea port. If the rule should be enforced on Ningpo boats, the tax would become enormous, as they would incur an aggregate of 12 distinct pilotages per week, or about Tls. 25,000 each month! I would further point out that the Captains of steamers plying on the coast are, in the majority of instances, fully as competent as any Pilot can be to take their vessel in and out of the ports to which they run, while some of them by reason of their long experience would undoubtedly take first rank for knowledge of the Pilot grounds I beg therefore to suggest that some modification of this rule be made whereby masters of steamers competent to act as pilots, may obtain the Licence to do so, the owners or agents of steamers in such case to pay a fair annual commutation to the Pilotage Fund.

While the rule makes it obligatory on all vessels to employ Pilots, there is no provision made for instances in which a Pilot cannot be obtained. It sometimes occurs that a Steamer arrives off the entrance of the port, and that a Pilot cannot be found; it would scarcely be just to exact the fees of a vessel coming in without a Pilot under such circumstances though under Rule 15 the Harbour Master in empowered to exact the highest amount leviable by the Tariff in such a case.

I have the honor, &c.,

F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Paper No. III.

On first landing in Shanghai, an Entomologist naturally looks around him for traces of insect life, these are not at once apparent, insects seem to have different habits here to what they have in England, and the Coleopterist who at home takes many scarce beetles hybernating under stones and at the bottom of heaps of hay &c., here only reveals a few scampering spider centipedes to the light of day in the former locality, and nothing at all in the latter beyond a possible flea. Usually the first things which attract the attention of an Entomologist if it be winter time, are some dried leaf looking objects hanging from the bare branches of the trees, on a closer inspection these are found to be cocoons with a dead leaf plastered round them for means of concealment, they are to be seen hanging about all the trees in the Settlement when bare of leaves, and it is a popular delusion that scissor grinders emerge from them, they are in fact the cocoon of a case-bearing Lepidopterous larva, an Oiketicus, the moth is an insignificant dirty looking thing, the larva of the cicada (scissor grinder) is subterranean.

When the season has further advanced the attention of an Entomologist is strongly taken by the numbers of Hawk moths (Sphingidæ) to be seen at night fall; in England it is quite a rare event to see even one of the commonest "Hawks" on the wing, while here they buzz round flowering shrubs by the dozen, especially round the Acacia tree when in bloom, they hover over the flowers sucking the sweets

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with their long tongues as though fixed in the air, and then dash off with such speed as to convey the idea that they have vanished rather than flown away. In my collection I have 19 species of Hawk moths many of them very richly and handsomely marked. The Death's Head moth so common just at the present time is a familiar instance of this description of insect.

The Entomologist has to endure a good many petty annoyances here, people sometimes pooh! pooh! his collection in the most exasperating way, one gentleman the other day told me he had seen all *those*, referring to my collection of butterflies which contains two or three unique specimens; another on being shown a Dynastes, the largest of our beetles, said—"Oh! yes, that is a very fine one, but you should see the stag-beetles on Blackheath," which are possibly a fourth of the bulk and weight of the Dynastes, however if these small irritations do happen sometimes, I must say that a great many people here, take quite an interest in my hobby, many insects have I had sent me, and though truth compels me to say that the generality are common, yet I have made several valuable additions to my collection by these means, and to all those gentlemen who have had the kindness to send me any insects at all, I beg to return my most sincere thanks.

The greatest trial to the Entomologist here, is not knowing anything about the insects he catches, they may be common, or they may be new to science, he has no means of telling. Entomologists only do not labour under this disadvantage, ornithologists, Icthyologists and all other "gists" may spend a lot of time and trouble ascertaining facts, which their predecessors in science here probably were at the same pains to find out, and when they go away their labour is all lost, because it leaves no record behind.

The remedy for this is of course a Museum, here we could exhibit all sorts of insects, fishes, plants, and animals from the diminutive mouse, to that terrible dog-faced beast discovered by a contemporary at Chinkiang, or the Lynxes lately found by a writer in the "Field" to be so plentiful round Hoochow as not to be worth spending his powder upon! In addition to the natural history collections, objects of art would of course take a prominent place in the Museum, the general attention would I should say centre more upon the natural productions than these, though many people in Shanghai now, who have gone in for a smattering of one of the sciences at home, say ornithology, but given it up because they do not know the birds found round here, no doubt would return to their old amusement if they had means of identifying their captures.

The first question concerning anything in Shanghai now—changed alas! since the good old times—is money; a Museum would cost very little, the N. C. Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, has plenty of room in its present house, and the only expense would be the first cost of the various cases and cabinets. If one or two gentlemen here would only call a meeting of those interested in such a scheme, I am sure it could be fully arranged in a very short time.

M.E.L

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1867.

Wednesday, 30th, and Thursday, 31st October, and Friday, 1st November.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 30th October, 1867.

1.—MALOO PLATE.—Value Tls. 100. For China, Japan and Manila Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Manila Ponies and Winners at Spring Meeting 7 lb. extra. Entrance Tls. 5.—½ mile.

2.—CATHAY CUP.—Value Tls. 200. For all Horses. Arabs, 8 st. 7. lbs.; Stud Bred, 9 st.; Colonials, 3 years, 9 st.; 4 years, 10 st; 5 years, 10 st. 7 lbs.; 6 years, 10 st. 12 lbs.; English, 3 years, 9 st. 7 lbs.; 4 years, 10 st. 7 lbs.; 5 years, 11 st.; 6 years, 11 st. 5 lbs. Winners of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup (not Arab Challenge Cup) 14 lbs. extra, or of a race at the last Shanghai Spring Meeting, 7 lbs. extra, not accumulative. Entrance Tls. 10—One mile and a half.

3.—MAIDEN STAKES.—Value Tls. 100. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—¾ mile.

4.—WANGPOO STAKES.—Value Tls. 150. For all China and Japan Ponies that have never won in Shanghai. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—2 miles.

5.—AUTUMN CUP.—Value Tls. 200. For Colonial Horses only. Winners of Challenge Cups excluded.—Weights: 3 years, 9 st.; 4 years, 9 st. 5 lbs.; 5 years, 10 st.; 6 years and aged, 10 st. 7 lbs. Entrance Tls. 10.—Once round.

6.—THE CONCORDIA CHALLENGE CUP.—Value $500. Presented by Members of the Club Concordia. To be won two consecutive Meetings by a Pony or Ponies—the *bond fide* property of the same owner. Entrance Tls. 10 each; one half of which is to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but in all not to exceed Tls. 500, until the Cup be finally won. Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the accumulating fund. Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

7.—THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value Tls. 75. Winners at previous Meetings 7 lbs. extra. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 31st October, 1867.

1.—NORTHERN CUP.—Value Tls. 75. For all China and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner at this Meeting of one race, 7lbs. extra; two races, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5. 1 mile

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 25, Tls. 10 forfeit if declared before the 1st September next. For China Ponies that have never run previous to date of entry. Weight 10 stone. Entries by nomination to be made before the 15th August to the Clerk of the Course, and such nominations not to be transferable. Name and color of Ponies to be given. All Ponies to be properly identified by the Stewards of the Race Club of the Port they are from before the 15th October next; all Ponies not so identified will be disqualified. First Pony, 70 per cent; Second Pony, 15 per cent; Third Pony, 10 per cent; Fourth Pony, 5 per cent of the Stakes. Stakes and Forfeit to be paid on the same day as entries for Autumd Meeting.—One mile and a half.

3.—THE SHANGHAI CUP.—Value Tls. 200 A Handicap for all Horses that have run at this Meeting. To be Handicapped by the Stewards after the First Day's Races. Entrance Tls. 10.—One mile and a half.

4.—THE FARMERS' PLATE.—Value Tls. 75 For Manila, China and Japan Ponies. Winner of the Maloo Plate this Meeting excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—½ mile.

5.—HACK STATES.—Value Tls. 125. For all Horses not otherwise entered at this Meeting. Winners of a Cup or Stakes in China or elsewhere of the value of Tls. 100 or over excluded. Catch Weights. Entrance Tls. 5.—Once round.

6.—CELESTIAL CUP.—Value Tls. 500. For all China Ponies. To be won two consecutive Meetings by the some Pony. Entrance Tls. 10: second Pony to receive Tls 50; last Pony to pay third Pony's Entrance.—One mile and a half.

7.—THE UNTRIED STAKES.—Value Tls. 100. For all horses except English, that have never run in China or Hongkong. Weights: Arabs, 8st. 7lbs.; Stud Bred, 9st.; Colonials, 3 years, 9s.; 4 years 9st. 5lbs.; 5 years, 10st.; 6 years and aged, 10st. 7 lbs. Entrance Tls. 10.—1 mile.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, 1st November, 1867.

1.—YANG-KING-PANG HANDICAP.—Value Tls. 100. For all China and Japan Ponies that have run at this Meeting. To be Handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races. Entrance Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

2.—THE OAKS CUP.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 25, with Tls. 200 from the fund. For all Horses that have run at this Meeting. To be Handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races.—2 miles.

3.—THE LOTTERY CUP—Value Tls. 200. Presented by a Subscriber. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—3 miles.

4.—THE MISERICORDIA.—Value Tls. 150. For all Horses that have run and been beaten at this Meeting. Winners of a Challenge Race excluded. Catch Weights. Entrance Tls. 10.—One mile and a half.

5.—CONSOLATION PLATE.—Value Tls. 100. For all beaten Ponies at this Meeting. Winners of a Race for a Cup of the Value of $500 or over at any Meeting excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—Once round.

6.—THE PATNA CUP.—Presented by a Subscriber. Value ———. A Steeplechase for all Horses. Arabs, 10 st. Stud Bred, 10 st. 7 lbs. Colonials, 11 st. 7 lbs. English 12 st. Three Horses to start from *bond fide* opposing stables, or no race. Entrance Tls. 10.—About 3 miles.

7.—THE SCRAMBLE.—Value Tls. 150. For China and Japan Ponies. Weight, 10 st. 7 lbs. Entrance Tls. 5.—Three times round a Course to be selected by the Stewards.

Correspondence.

VALUATION SCHEDULE, ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—This document prepared by the Shanghai General Assessment Committee of 1867 and now circulated amongst the land Renters certainly has the appearance of having been carefully prepared and the thanks of the "Land Oligarchy," as our "Friend" designates us, are due to the Committee for the trouble they have taken in the matter.

At the same time we entirely disagree with the conclusions they have arrived at. We notice the Committee state in their report that. "It is not unlikely that the "question may be brought forward that "the valuations are somewhat in excess of "prices realized by a few recent sales of "land at exceptionally low rates, but these "sales in the Committee's opinion in no "wise represent the actual value of land, "from the well known facts that a large "quantity of ground is on the Market and "that a general unwillingness is shewn by "capitalists to choose land *at present* as an "investment.—These are reasons which "cannot form valid grounds for the Com-"mittee making simply a nominal Assess-"ment of landed property."

Undoubtedly this is a question which will occur to the minds of many thinking Land Renters and they may with us wonder why and with what object the values have been over estimated True, the Committee commence their report by stating, that Tls. 5,000 per mow should be fixed for Bund lots, but why not give us some reason for fixing that amount, and how is it that the British Consulate compound, a semi-rustic lot, is valued per mow as highly as Bund lots adjoining the Custom House? Yet the Committee state that "the advantages of every lot of land were considered before having a value placed upon it." From the reports which have appeared from time to time in your Newspaper concerning sales of land, which have taken place, it is clear that the value of land *generally* has much depreciated during the last three or four years, but from enquiries we have made of persons who resided here, when the value of land was at its highest, we learn that the rate, in 1861, 1862 and 1863 was of a most exceptional nature, that it never had been so high before, and there is nothing in their opinion to justify the belief that it will ever be so high again. On the other hand the Committee regard the present value as exceptionally low, but they do not favour us with their reasons for believing any rise is going to take place. In truth the supply at present far exceeds the demand and price or value should be fixed accordingly. Why should we continue to bolster up the old idea, that land is going to take a start ahead again? There is now no feature in the trade with this port to warrant our hoping anything of the kind. The values fixed by the Committee are we consider high, in fact, in our opinion they would be more correct if they were in the first place all reduced at least fifty per cent and then altered relatively. Of course there is a certain amount of satisfaction experienced by us when we look into the schedule and find against our names just double the amount we thought would be there. This feeling at first resembles, that enjoyed by people who unexpectedly come in for a legacy. However, in the former case there is a reactionary feeling of annoyance at finding the real value of our property so greatly miscalculated.

We wonder if the Banks or Capitalists would lend money according to the valuations given, if so we would like to negotiate a loan or two with them, and so get a little more margin money for our future Tea and Silk operations. The valuation schedule as it now stands will assuredly mislead our commercial friends at home and raise our credit unfairly, especially if the recommendation of the Municipal Council be adopted, viz.—that the schedules when passed be considered the "Standard valuations or assessment of "house and land properties within the Municipal limits, henceforth."

In making these remarks we do not wish to cast any slur on the labours of the committee, but we do think they erred slightly in judgment in agreeing to the present valuations.

If the valuations were reduced one half, as we suggest, of course it would then be necessary to increase the proposed tax of ½ per cent to ½ per cent, to which there could not be any reasonable objection.

Your obedient servants,
A. SANGUINE,
B. ANKLEDEEP,
C. MORTGAGOR,
D. FORCLOSURE,
E. WHITEWASH,
F. FREEMAN,
Land Renters,
English Settlement.

Shanghai, 31st August, 1867.

THE NEW CLUB.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—When Mr. Hayes at the meeting of the Shareholders of the Shanghai Club on Saturday last, said it was "foolish to fly to the ills we know not of," he might equally as well, and with more practical effect, have told us to avoid those we had thoroughly ascertained, viz., *The management of a Committee who had proved themselves to be thoroughly incompetent.* Yet he still invites us to place our confidence and subscriptions in the hands of those who by mischievous and ignorant supervision have so deteriorated their own property that they are compelled to seek for assistance and support from *oi polloi*, thus driving from the Club the greater portion of those who have contributed to the support of that institution on the express understanding that they should at least have the privilege of choosing their own associates. The want of judgment and bad faith exemplified in the proposed scheme is, if report be true, only surpassed by the meanness of the Committee, and it is positively astounding, how men who stand in the precarious position they do respecting the Recreation Fund and other debts, can be guilty of acts, that the whole community feel, reflect but little credit on their judgment as citizens of the world or on their sense of justice as men of character. An empty house and light purse will follow the resignation of

MANY OLD MEMBERS.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1867.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—As the old shareholders of the Club appear totally to ignore the old members, except so far as asking them to pay their subscriptions and to receive as little accommodation as possible, the only means that any one has of communicating their views on the subject is through the Public Press.

Upon reading the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th ultimo, and the advertisement in this morning's paper it is evident that old members are expected at once to enrol their names without knowing what they are to have for their money, and without any guarantee that the Club will be better managed than it was.

As the new institution under present management is to be half "Club" and half "Restaurant," I for one, should like to know how far the privacy of members will be protected from any annoyance which may necessarily be looked for owing to the presence of the latter element; and as a great part (not all) of the mismanagement of the old Club was owing to their indebtedness, I should like to know whether, before the New Club is opened, all debts are paid off, as unless they are we may expect the same discomforts that were experienced before.

In the late Club, the Shareholders took upon themselves (without reference to Members) to close any department that did not pay, which conduct can hardly be considered as keeping faith with the members; in the new Club, the Members will I think require some guarantee that such action on their part does not again take place.

I have other points connected with the management of the Club to comments upon but do not wish at present to trespass further on your space. Had the Shareholders come forward in an open manner before the Members I should have been saved even his trouble.

If the above matters are satisfactorily arranged, I doubt not many old as well as new Members will join as I notice Mr. Fisher's scheme is adopted with but little alteration. I am only sorry that after pirating his ideas, the Shareholders should not avail themselves of his his services in the management; such a course would only have been fair to him, and it certainly would have been a guarantee to Members that details would have been looked after, a matter which the old Shareholders themselves have proved incapable or unwilling to undertake.

I am,
Your Obedient Servant,
AN OLD MEMBER.

Shanghai, 2nd September, 1867.

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To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

30th August.

SIR.—Amongst the advertisements in the columns of the *Daily Press* I find the following in the issue of the 22nd August.

STEAM TO
SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY.

OWING to the late arrival of the *Cadiz* from Shanghai, the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *NORNA* will not proceed to Suez direct, as previously advertised, but will be dispatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

W. MACAULAY, *Actg. Supt.*

Hongkong, 22nd Aug., 1867.

As I also find that the Steamer *Cadiz* was advertised for Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, I presume that no steamer went direct to Suez, and that all the labour spent in writing and preparing for this special mail was lost. There may have been good reasons for this change in the mode of proceedure, but I must say that it appears to me, that nothing short of the most imperative necessity should have called for such deviation from the advertised plan. In Shanghai no notice of the change has been given, and in Hongkong—beyond the advertisement I find no explanations vouchsafed. What of the letters and newspapers which were posted at "ship rate," will our correspondents in England shortly hear from the Post Master in Hongkong, that letter No. 2,200,000 to their address is lieing in that office and can be delivered, on application on payment of the extra postage. Do you think Sir, the Mail has gone forward: if so—who paid the differences on postage?

I am,
Yours truly,
KEEP FAITH.

THE "BOUNCER'S" EXPEDITION TO HAINAN.

(*Daily Press.*)

The gunboat expedition which sailed about seven weeks ago under the command of Lieut. Mainwaring against the pirates of the Tonquin Gulf, returned yesterdy afternoon, highly successful. It has captured and destroyed nine piratical junks, and recaptured four trading junks which had been taken by the pirates, besides making prisoners of fifty-eight pirates, who have been sent to the authorities of Canton, and will no doubt be dealt with in a summary manner.

It will be remembered that the *Bouncer*, with the *Leven* for her consort, left Hongkong on the 9th of July for Hainan. She was also accompanied by the Chinese gunboat *Chinhae*, and rendezvoused at Hainan, with five mandarin junks which, to shorten the story as far as they are concerned, rendered valuable assistance to the gunboats, remaining quietly during active operations in the port at the north side of the islands, and not obstructing the proceedings of the English officers in the least. After arriving at Hainan and obtaining information, the *Bouncer* and the *Leven* proceeded to an island, in the Gulf of Tonquin, called Gowtow Island (or Pirate Island on the charts), which seems to deserve its English name very completely. Off this island on the 20th of July a fleet of eight pirate junks hove in sight. On making out the gunboats, the junks separated, five of them making direct for the shore, and the other three standing off in another direction. The *Bouncer* ran after the five, and the *Leven*, in command of Lieut. Cameron, was sent after the others. The five junks ran ashore and opened fire on the *Bouncer* as they were rolling about in the surf, but did no harm. As the gunboat approached the pirates jumped on shore, and deserted their craft, after heaving some of their guns overboard. The *Bouncer's* people took possession of them under a heavy fire from the pirates, who took refuge behind the sand hills and amongst the bushes near the shore, and discovered that one was a junk which had been taken by the pirates from a Chinaman who accompanied the expedition. This vessel was brought away, and the others were burned, the guns, seventeen in number, which remained on board, having been rendered unserviceable. Fortunately, all this was done without the loss of a single man, and without any casualty whatever. Meanwhile, the *Leven* had successfully cut off her share of the prey, and the pirates, finding that their chance of gaining the shore was hopeless, jumped overboard, with what purpose, seeing that they were three miles from the shore, is not very clear. They were all picked up, however, and, forty-six in number were safely made prisoners.

After handing over the prisoners to the safe custody of the authorities at Hainan, the two gunboats proceeded to a place called A-po-wan, a curious little bay, forming part of a large bay called Fe-tze-loong in the Gulf of Tonquin. Here two pirate junks were found to be refitting, and were destroyed, twelve pirates being made prisoners. A third success was obtained by the expedition on the 14th of August at a place called Sama, on the western side of Hainan, the scene of a great capture of pirates effected last summer, as our readers will remember. Here one pirate junk mounting nine guns was taken and destroyed, and two trading junks, one belonging to Hainan and the other to Macao, recaptured. The *Chinhae* was sent back to Canton with the prisoners in advance of the other boats.

The present expedition, maintained as its success is by the loss of a single man, will take rank amongst the most brilliant and satisfactory of the gunboat campaigns, which have done so much towards repressing the piracy of these seas.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1867. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1866. Day. Max.	1866. Night. Min.
Aug. 30	86	75	79	71
„ 31	84	72	72	71
Sept. 1	83	70	72	69
„ 2	84	70	78	73
„ 3	81	71	80	72

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ″	°
Aug. 24 H.W.	6.17	18.09	S. by W.	2	r	29.88	84
„ 24 L.W.	1.28	12.10	Z	0	r	29.83	84
„ 24 H.W.	6.38	19.11	West	1	c	29.88	84
„ 25 H.W.	7.53	18.01	S.WbyS.	1	r	29.85	82
„ 25 L.W.	2.55	13.09	Z	0	r	29.83	86
„ 26 H.W.	8.57	16.05	E.N.E.	8	r	29.88	82
„ 26 L.W.	4.17	14.03	„	6	r	29.84	80
„ 27 L.W.	5.53	13.02	S.EbyS.	2	r	29.82	80
„ 27 H.W.	10.27	19.11	S. by E.	4	c	29.80	85
„ 27 L.W.	6.01	12.08	Z	0	c	29.78	84
„ 28 L.W.	7.18	12.02	W.N.W.	1	f	29.84	85
„ 28 H.W.	11.24	21.02	„	2	c	29.80	87
„ 29 L.W.	8.14	12.05	N.N.W.	3	r	29.87	77
„ 29 H.W.	11.54	22.00	„	5	r	29.87	79
„ 30 L.W.	8.46	12.07	N.EbyN	7	r	29.55	80
„ 30 H.W.	0.30	24.04	„	8	b	29.79	82

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

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PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL LONDON, Class 33.

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TUPPER & CO.
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
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21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

FRENCH MEDICINES
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(*Doctor of Medicine*)
Liquid Phosphate of Iron.
The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:
CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.
It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence*, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.
Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.
This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.
This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.
N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.
DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)
Digestive Lozenges.
This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:
GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,
Instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.
Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.
Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.
Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the falculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

GENERAL DEPOT:
IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

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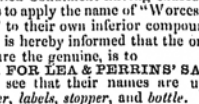
As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.
15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

FIELD GLASSES.
BURROW'S BINOCULAR, FIELD, and SEA GLASSES. *Finest Quality. Specially mounted to stand climate.*
£3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., £8 8s. Power in proportion to Price.
Aluminium Glasses,
Extremely light.
£10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., £18 18s.
The Large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.
Address, with Remittance,
W. &. J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.
To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
17ap 1868

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 19ja 1868 2044.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			183,797.07	106.68	3.09	183,907.84	1,061.83	303.65	8,763.95	914.04	480.09	4,260.45	6,834.58	21,766.26
Titania	Aug. 31	London	7,714.72	..	..	7,714.72	42.00	..	606.60	110.56	24.83	172.27	400.65	1,357.21
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	191,511.79	106.68	3.09	191,712.56	1,103.83	303.65	9,370.55	1,024.60	504.92	4,432.72	7,235.23	23,123.47

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	22.12	..	..	61.50	..	..	..	83.62
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	22.12	..	..	61.50	..	..	..	83.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			3,409.69	..	7,466.88	10,876.57	..	..	86.35	253.00	253.08	..	..	592.43
Glengyle	Sept. 2	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	96.03	135.15	..	..	..	99.01	330.19
Ying-tze-fei	" 2	Tientsin	124.40	..	487.50	611.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	3,534.09	..	7,954.38	11,488.47	..	96.03	221.50	253.00	253.08	..	99.01	922.62

SILK.

	To Great Britain.		To Marseilles.		To America.		To Hongkong & Coast Ports.		Total China.		Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.	
	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	....	8322	....	4091	..	48	..	212	..	14383	1309	..	15692
Since	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	36	..	....	..	..	....
Total	....	8322	....	4091	..	48	..	248	..	14383	1309	..	15692

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		92.40	..	..	6,528.40	..	..	3,766.97	..	..	10,387.77
Anita	Aug. 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	48
Akindo	" 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	60
Fei-loong	" 31	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	60
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		92.40	..	..	6,528.40	..	..	3,768.65	..	..	10,389.45

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	105	105.00	75	90.00	60	72.00	25	25
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	105	105.00	75	90.00	60	72.00	25	25
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	16	16.00	85	102.00	40	48.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Keelung.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	100	100.00	48	48.00	86	86.00	8	8.00	310	310.00	15	15.00	38	38.00	..	..	605	605.00
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	..	..	8	9.60	1	1.20	13	15.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	8	9.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	6	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	101	101.20	48	48.00	94	94.40	11	11.60	310	310.00	15	15.00	52	54.80	1	1.20	632	636.20

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Rates.	Lay Days.	Remarks.
Maury	Ham.	Barque	389	Newchwang to Shanghai	$ .16	25	Per picul.
Do.	"	"	....	If to Swatow	$ .24	25	"
Madura	British	"	315	Newchwang to Shanghai	$ .17	20	"
Do.	"	"	....	If to Swatow	$ .24	20	"
Willy	Bremen	"	270	To Tientsin, Newchwang and Swatow	$ .40	32	"
Burnside	Amer.	"	464	To Foochow and back	$1833.00	20	In full.
Java	Pruss.	"	308	To Swatow	$ 800.00	12	"
Folga	Ham.	"	292	Passlet to Chefoo	$1000.00	25	"
Anna Maria	British	Brig	271	Monthly Charter	$1000.00	3 months	Per month.

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SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

IMPORTS.

IN the few days that have elapsed since we last published, no vessels have arrived from Europe, America or the Australian Colonies. A strong gale from the N.E., by N., blew on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The *Lightning* steamer bound to Nagasaki, had to put back, having lost all her Masts, three Boats, part of Bulwarks, Anchors, Cables &c.

SOFT GOODS.—The market continues on a very unsatisfactory state, nor can much improvement be looked for until more favourable accounts from the riverine ports and the North are received.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Have been sold at Tls. 2.52 *a* 2.60 per piece, the latter price being paid for the Hankow market. Since the 31st August, settlements have been about 10 to 12,000 pieces. Foreigners have been the chief purchasers.

WHITE SHIRTINGS & T.-CLOTHS.—No change, there is no demand for either class.

WOOLLENS.—Remain unusually dull for this time of year.

LONG ELLS.—As before.

CAMLETS.—Neglected.

LASTINGS.—For inferior qualities a slight demand *a* Tls. 12.50 *a* 13.00.

FANCY WOOLLENS.—No enquiry.

METALS.—IRON.—The demand for Nail Rod has rather improved and Tls. 2.65 is offered. Flat and Round no change.

LEAD.—Some "outside chops," offering *a* Tls. 4.80.

COALS.—Very little doing, no arrivals of English or American—dealings are confined to Formosa and Japan cargoes—other kinds being held for extreme rates.

Cardiff, from ships' side			Tls. 15	nominal.
North Wales	,,		,, 14	,,
English	,,		,, 13.80	,,
Anthracite	,,		,, 13	,,
Sydney	,,		,, 10.50	,,
Japan	,,		,, 7 *a* 7.50	sales.
Formosa	,,		,, 6.20	,,

SUGAR.—Arrivals since 23rd Augt. to date—Brown, 33,156 piculs, White, 13,620 piculs. Export to River Ports—Brown, 12,047 piculs, White, 7,846 piculs. The Market shows no signs of improvement.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Black Pepper, sales at Tls. 5.80 *a* Tls. 5.85, small demand. White, enquired for at Tls. 8 per picul.

SANDAL WOOD—Of low quality wanted. Rates Tls. 3.50 *a* 3.60 per picul.

SAPAN WOOD.—During the two past weeks about 1,000 piculs have been placed.

RICE.—1,515 piculs exported; no local demand.

TIN.—Tls. 18 *a* 18.25 per picul,—no enquiry.

LAND & HOUSES.—The Assessment Committee, have published their "Valuation Schedule" of Land in the settlement—the values given are generally considered too high. There are Shanse men locating themselves in the settlement—some of them in Foreign built Houses, this bodes no good to Tientsin Merchants. We understand that the various properties of Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co. here, at Hankow and Tientsin, will shortly be brought to the Hammer. A plot of Land at the rear of the British Consulate is advertised for sale

SHARES.—There is a general unwillingness to deal in Shares. The report issued by the China Fire office being considered favourable, these shares may possibly advance.

A Sale of Land and Houses took place at Ningpo, on Thursday the 29th August.

11 Mow near Dew's Canal brought	$	52
1 ,, ,, the Great Road	,,	19
1 ,, in the Settlement	,,	20
1 ,, centre of Settlement enclosed by brick wall	,,	200
1 Chinese 6 roomed house and godown	,,	285
14 Mow near the Race Course	,,	23
2 Shares in the Ningpo Bridge of Boats at	,,	90 & $ 101 each

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.2.0 to		2.3.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
9 to 9½ lbs.	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.4.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.4.0
60 ,,	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.5.5
64 ,,	,,	2.5.5	,,	2.6.5
66 ,,	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.2.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.8.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.7.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.2.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.7.0	,,	2.3.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.7.0	,,	0.7.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.7.0	,,	2.7.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.7.5	,,	2.8.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.2.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	5.5.0	,,	6.0.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.6.0	,,	2.2.0
Blue	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.7.0
Brown	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.2.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.3	,,	0.2.4
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.2	,,	0.2.3
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.6
20 in.	,,	0.2.3½	,,	0.2.4½
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	13.5.0	,,	.....
S S	,,	12.5.0	,,	13.0.0
S S S	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.4.0
Assorted	,,	7.1.0	,,	7.2.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	5.5.0	,,	10.0.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.0.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.6.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
IRON—				
Flat and Round	₱ pl.	2.2.5	,,	2.3.5
Nail Rod	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.5.0
Hoop	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c
LEAD	₱ pl.	4.9.0 to		5.1.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	4.2.5	,,	4.4.0
STEEL	₱ tub	3.7.0	,,	3.9.0
FLINTS	₱ pl.	.....	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	3.0.0	,,	0.1.5
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.7.0	,,	6.8.5
White	,,	8.5.0	,,	9.5.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China		2.9.0	,,	3.2.0
Singapore	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.7.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.7.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.6.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
Malabar	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	,,	17.8.0	,,	18.2.0
Malacca	,,	18.0.0	,,	19.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	1.5.5	,,	2.1.0
Siam, Cargo	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.5.0
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.4.0
good to fine	,,	1.5.5	,,	2.1.0
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.5.0
Formosa	,,	2.6.0	,,	3.2.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.6.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0
Swatow	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.3.0
Canton	,,	6.0.0	,,	7.5.0
Manila	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.4.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.3.0	,,	4.7.0
medium	,,	5.1.0	,,	5.5.0
fine to finest	,,	6.3.0	,,	6.7.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	14.0.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	14.2.5	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	11.5.0	,,	.....
Japan	,,	7.0.0	,,	.....

OPIUM.—We have to report a slight improvement in demand during the past fortnight.

Malwa.—Prices have ranged between Tls. 552 *a* 556 for best quality. To-day's quotation is Tls. 555, at which price good old cargo can be easily placed, and this without sacrifice in allowance, very fair sales have been made in the fortnight as above figure, leaving only a moderate stock of this quality unselected.

Patna.—New has receded to Tls. 455 *a* 456 its present price, and is in but small demand now at this figure. Old of which our stock is now very limited, is in small demand at Tls. 445 per chest.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on Aug. 20th, 1867	3,494 Chests.	626 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	770 ,,	315 ,,
Total	4,264 Chests.	941 Chests.
Deliveries	1,308 ,,	351 ,,
Estimated Stocks on Sept. 3rd, 1867	2,956 Chests.	590 Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—A quiet business, resulting, however, in the settlement of 20,000 chests, has been doing during the fortnight. The Chinese have shown great anxiety to sell, and prices have continued to fall steadily in consequence, averaging a farther decline of nearly two taels on medium and one tael on common Teas. Very few chops with any pretension to flavour are now left, the second crop being unusually poor this year. Medium Ning-chows continue the form the bulk of the settlements, the stock left being chiefly composed of common Oonams. Although our Export Table to-day exhibits an excess in Congous of two million pounds, as compared with last season, it is generally expected that this difference will be rectified by a corresponding falling off in the coming month, for prices, low as they are, have not yet fallen to an equivalent of London quotations as given in the 17th July Circular. Accounts from Hankow anticipate a reduction from that port of 30,000 chests, as compared with the supply of last season.

The settlements comprise, at Exchange 6s. 2d. and Freight £3 per ton :—

3,400 chests,	Oopack, fair to low medium	at Tls. 20.0.0 *a* 22.5.0=1s. 2½d. *a* 1s. 4d.
4,600 ,,	Oonam, common to medium	at Tls. 16.0.0 *a* 19.2.5=0s. 11¾d. *a* 1s. 2d.
10,700 ,,	Ningchow, fair to medium	at Tls. 18.5.0 *a* 22.5.0=1s. 1½d. *a* 1s. 4d.
1,300 ,,	Hohow, common to good	at Tls. 14.0.0 *a* 21.5.0=0s. 10d. *a* 1s. 3d.
20,000 chests.		

Reshipments, 15,000 chests. Stock 35,000 chests.

Total Settlements and Reshipments, to date, 255,000 chests, against 197,000 chests to same date last year. (An increase partly attributable to the falling off in shipments from Hankow direct.)

GREEN TEAS.—Supplies have continued to come in freely, the total arrivals to date this season, including Pingsueys, being 87,000 half-chests, 49,000 half-chests only having come to hand at this time last year. As will be seen by our Table, the Export to England has taken off the greater quantity of these, leaving some 35,000 packages still in stock, against 10,500 last year. The sales since last mail amount to 10,000 half-chests, destined entirely, with the exception of one chop, for the English market. The prices paid are fully up to last fortnight's quotations, and appear to be far above the views of American operators, although actually within the opening rates of last season. The fine Moyunes, from Kiukiang, will begin to arrive this month, and it is expected, with this increase to our stock, teamen will show themselves less firm in their demands than they now are.

The fortnight's settlements comprise:—

1,900 half-chests	Pingsuey, good	Tls. 37.0.0 *a* 37.5.0=2s. 1d. *a* 2s. 2½d.
400 ,,	Fychow. fair	Tls. 30.0.0 *a* 33.0.0=1s. 8½d. *a* 1s. 10½d.
7,700 ,,	Teenkai and Moyune, fine	Tls. 37.0.0 *a* 42.0.0=2s. 1d. *a* 2s. 4d.
10,000 half-chests.		

Reshipments, none.

Total settlements and reshipments to date, 57,600 half-chests, against 39,200 half-chests to same date last year.

Quotations for Pingsueys are about the same as those ruling last year, viz :

	GUNPOWDER.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl.		Sterling ₱ lb.	IMPERIAL.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl.		Sterling ₱ lb.	YOUNG HYSON,— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl.		Sterling ₱ lb.
Cargo,	32 *a* 36	= 1 10 *a* 2 0		26 *a* 31	= 1 6 *a* 1 9		20 *a* 24	= 1 2 *a* 1 5	
Superior,	39 *a* 45	= 2 2 *a* 2 6		32 *a* 36	= 1 10 *a* 2 0		26 *a* 32	= 1 6 *a* 1 10	
Fine,	47 *a* 55	= 2 7 *a* 3 0		39 *a* 44	= 2 2 *a* 2 5		36 *a* 45	= 2 0 *a* 2 6	
Finest,	58 *a* 66	= 3 2 *a* 3 8		45 *a* 50	= 2 6 *a* 2 9		47 *a* 52	= 2 7 *a* 2 10	

	HYSON.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl.		Sterling ₱ lb.	TWANKAY.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl.		Sterling ₱ lb.	JAPAN. (Prices Nominal.) Taels ₱ Pcl.		Sterling ₱ lb.
Cargo,	30 *a* 32	= 1 8 *a* 1 10		13 *a* 15	= 0 10 *a* 0 11		8 *a* 12	= 0 6 *a* 0 8	
Superior,	36 *a* 42	= 2 0 *a* 2 4		16 *a* 18	= 1 0 *a* 1 1		15 *a* 20	= 0 10 *a* 1 1	
Fine,	45 *a* 55	= 2 6 *a* 3 0		20 *a* 21	= 1 2 *a* 1 3		28 *a* 33	= 1 0½ *a* 1 9	
Finest,	58 *a* 64	= 3 2 *a* 3 6		23 *a* 24	= 1 4 *a* 1 5		35 *a* 40	= 1 11 *a* 2 2	

HANKOW.—Our latest date is 29th August. The settlements for the fortnight shew no decline in prices, but they have not been to a very large extent. The third crop Teas have begun to arrive. Of the shipments, the settlements are 15,400, contracts 2,100, and Native consignments 11,300 chests.

The total arrivals continue to be within last year's to the same date. Quotations are :—

Oopacks, fair to medium	15.0.0 to 20.0.0=1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d.	per lb.
Oonams, fair Oonfa	15.0.0 =1s. 2½d.	,,
,, common to fair	12.2.5 to 15.5.0=1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2¾d.	,,

Statistics for this and last season were :—

	Arrivals.	*Settlements.*	*Stock.*
1867-8	305,200 chests.	272,900 chests.	32,300 chests.
1866-7	306,100 ,,	286,600 ,,	19,500 ,,

KIUKIANG.—We have to-day received advices of the 31st ultimo. *Black Teas.*—The arrivals of these had been more moderate, amounting for the fortnight to 7,400 packages, but those were again all destined for Shanghai, the only settlement being a small parcel of 200 chests second crop Ningchow at Tls. 17.5.0. The supply, which had been hitherto excessive, was now likely to fall off, most of the Teamen having closed their hongs, country operations now showing only a loss in Shanghai. *Green Teas.*—Six chops of new leaf had arrived, and musters of two chops been shewn, but as usual, Teamen's first requirements were much above buyers' ideas, and no business had been done. Four chops had been forwarded to Shanghai. No judgment could yet be formed of the quality of the crop. Statistics were—

	Arrivals.		*Settlements.*		*Stock.*		
	Black.	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	
1867-8	115,000	2,300	114,700	1,300	300	1,000	packages.
1866-7	79,300	1,000	77,500	300	1,800	700	,,

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EXPORT *of Tea from* SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS, (*in lbs.*)

		Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain, *direct*,—				
Export from 1st June, 1867	lbs.	24,411,428	2,251,478	26,663,006
Aug. 19, "Isles of the South" ..... to London	"	752,600	249,577	1,002,117
" 19, "Invincible" ..... "	"	790,800	83,064	873,864
" 23, "Soloo" ..... "	"	533,384	116,224	649,608
" 27, "Jubilee" ..... "	"	804,377	212,624	1,017,001
Sept. 2, "Titania" ..... "	"	1,028,629	180,961	1,209,590
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	28,321,218	3,094,028	31,415,246
Against total Export same period 1866-7	lbs.	26,078,168	2,169,295	28,247,463
To North America,				
Export from 1st June 1867	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Against total Export same period 1865-6	lbs.	.....	2,613,106	2,613,106

SILK.—Notwithstanding the receipt of these continued unfavorable telegraphic advices of the Home Market, considerable settlements in Silk have again taken place, estimated at fully 2,000 bales, and consist chiefly of common and medium grades. The decline in prices anticipated by many intending buyers, consequent upon the unfavorable news from Home, has not been realized, and cannot be expected while transactions are entered into immediately after the departure of each mail. It is moreover unreasonable to suppose that the Chinamen will place any faith in the telegrams, when these transactions are made in the face of such adverse advices. The arrivals from the Interior for the past fortnight do not exceed 1,500 bales, and from Ningpo no Silk has been received; owing to these moderate receipts and our large settlements the stock unsold is now reduced to 3,000 bales, amongst which there are but few bales of true Chop Silks, the bulk consisting of medium and common grades.

The latest advices from the Producing Districts report a restricted business having been transacted. Prices were lower than last mail, but still showed a loss as compared with our quotations. The estimates given of the total Crop were about 40,000 bales, though of course our Export to a great extent, will be governed by the prices ruling in this market, for should our prices decline considerably, the demand for Native consumption, will probably increase.

The Japan Mail, now overdue, has not yet arrived.

PARTICULARS OF SETTLEMENTS AND UNSOLD STOCK.

Settlements.

200	Bales	Chop Tsatlees.
1,100	"	Market and Common Tsatlees.
350	"	Karshing Taysaams.
100	"	"Chin Cum" and other Taysaams.
160	"	Hainings and Yuenfas.
70	"	Laeyongs, Sewhings and Szechuen.
20	"	Throwns.
Total.....2,000	Bales.	

Stock.

100	Bales	Chops Tsatlees.
1,700	"	Market and Common Tsatlees.
500	"	Karshing, Taysaams.
200	"	"Chin Cum," and other Taysaams.
300	"	Hainings and Yuenfas.
200	"	Laeyongs and Sewhings.
Total.....3,000	Bales.	

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	2,000	1,200	2,500	2,500	2,142	5,900	5,000	7,350
Total Settlements	10,000	9,900	21,500	10,500	9,789	29,000	16,500	21,000
Unsold Stock is estimated at	3,000	5,000	3 *a* 4,000	6 *a* 7,000	15,000	11,000	19,000	3,500

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total
Brought forward from last Report	8,624	59	...	977	9,660
August 21st, "Sunda" to Hongkong	912	5	...	142	1,059
" 23rd, "Prince Kung," to Foochow	14	...	...	...	14
" 29th, "Malacca," to Hongkong ...	3	...	...	...	3
Total	9,553	64	...	1,119	10,736
Season 1866-67	7,490	22	4	786	8,302

PRICES.—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, al charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 2d. per tael.

				London Value per lb. 10th July, 1867.	
					p. lb.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1	Tls.	p. pl. None.			
" " 2	Tls. 530 *a* 540	"	nom. 28s.	6d. *a* 29s. 1d.	" 31s. 0d. *a* 31s. 6d.
" " 3	Tls. 510 *a* 520	"	27s.	5d. *a* 28s. 0d.	" 29s. 6d. *a* 30s. 6d.
Market " 3	Tls. 485 *a* 500	"	26s.	2d. *a* 26s. 11d.	" 28s. 6d. *a* 29d. 0d.
" 4	Tls. 450 *a* 470	"	24s.	4d. *a* 25s. 4d.	" 26s. 6d. *a* 28s. 0d.
" 5 & com.	Tls. 390 *a* 420	"	21s.	2d. *a* 22s. 9d.	" 23s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
Karshing Taysaam Chop No. 1	Tls. 460 *a* 470	"	24s.	10d. *a* 25s. 4d.	" 27s. 6d. *a* 28s. 6d.
" " 2	Tls. 440 *a* 450	"	23s.	9d. *a* 24s. 4d.	" 26s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
" " 3	Tls. 410 *a* 420	"	22s.	3d. *a* 22s. 9d.	" 24s. 6d. *a* 25s. 6d.
Chin Cum Taysaam " 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 360 *a* 400	"	19s.	6d. *a* 21s. 8d.	" 18s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Yuenfa, and Hainings, Chop No 1	Tls. 430 *a* 440	"	23s.	3d. *a* 23s. 9d.	" None.
" " 2	Tls. 405 *a* 415	"	22s.	0d. *a* 22s. 6d.	" 24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
" " 3	Tls. 375 *a* 395	"	20s.	5d. *a* 21s. 5d.	" 23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
" 4 & com.	Tls. 360 *a* 370	"	19s.	6d. *a* 20s. 2d.	" 18s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Hangchow Tsatlee, No. 1	Tls. 460 *a* 470	"	24s.	10d. *a* 25s. 4d.	" 28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 0d.
" " 2	Tls. 440 *a* 450	"	23s.	9d. *a* 24s. 4d.	" 26s. 6d. *a* 27s. 6d.
" " 3	Tls. 420 *a* 430	"	22s.	9d. *a* 23s. 3d.	" 25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 0d.
" " 4 & com.	Tls. 400 *a* 410	"	21s.	8d. *a* 22s. 3d.	" 21s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
Sewhings	Tls. 415 *a* 440	"	22s.	6d. *a* 23s. 9d.	" 24s. 0d. *a* 27s. 6d.
Laeyongs	Tls. 350 *a* 390	"	19s.	1d. *a* 21s. 2d.	" 19s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
Throwns	Tls. 345 *a* 350	"	18s.	10d. *a* 19s. 1d.	" 20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Szechuens, do.	Tls. 490 *a* 510	"	26s.	5d. *a* 27s. 5d.	" None.
Do. med. & inf.	Tls.	" None.			" None.
	Tls. 250 *a* 270	"	13s. 11d. *a* 14s. 11d.		" None.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "*Emeu*" has about 2,000 Bales China Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

DURING the last fortnight, business has remained in a state of complete standstill, there was but little offering of Private Paper and the demand for Bank was almost nil.

At the close it seems as if our exchange would recover, a slight upward tendency having set in. We close—

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 11½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 1d.	
	Credits, " " "	6s. 1½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,...	6s. 2d.	
On Paris—	Credits, 4 months' sight Bank,	fcs. 7.75.	
	Documentary, 4 months' sight,	fcs. 7.80.	
On Calcutta—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 303 *a* 304	per 100 Taels.
On Bombay—	" " "	Rs. 303 *a* 304	" "
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, on demand,	28½	per cent discount.
"	Private, 15 days' sight,	28¾	" "

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.1.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—73.4.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,430 per Tael.

HANKOW, AUGUST 29, 1867.

IMPORTS.

Since the issue of this report on the 15th inst., the demand for imports has been on a moderate scale. Grey Shirtings, under advices of a stagnant market in Shanghai, have steadily declined throughout the fortnight. Woollen and Worsted fabrics, with the exception of Long Ells which still command attention, have been almost entirely neglected. Fancy Cottons have been taken freely, but at lower values.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7 to 7½ lbs.	℔ pc.	2.2.5 to	2.5.5
8¼ to 8½ "	"	2.6.0 "	2.6.5
9 to 10 "	"	2.8.0 "	3.7.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
56 to 60 reed	"	2.2.0 "	2.3.0
64 to 66 "	"	2.5.0 "	2.7.0
68 to 72 "	"	2.9.5 "	3.0.5
T-CLOTHS—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	"	1.7.5 "	1.8.5
7 to 7½ " 32 " ...	"	2.0.5 "	2.2.5
8 to 8½ " 36 " ...	"	2.7.5 "	2.9.5
DRILLS—			
American, 40 yds.	"	4.4.0 "	4.6.0
English, 40 yds.	"	4.1.0 "	4.3.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown ...	℔ doz.	0.8.0 "	0.8.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			
White	℔ pc.	2.6.0 "	...
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.6.0 "	2.7.0
BROCADES—			
White	"	2.7.0 "	...
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.2.0 "	3.6.0
DAMASKS—			
White	"	4.3.0 "	4.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	6.0.0 "	6.8.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	"	1.8.0 "	2.2.0
VELVETS—			
18 in. Black	℔ yd.	0.1.6 "	0.1.7
22 in. Black	"	0.2.3 "	0.2.5
ORLEANS CLOTH—			
Plain	℔ pc.	... "	...
Figured	"	4.3.0 "	5.0.0
WOOLLENS—			
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.6.4 "	0.7.2
Habit Cloth	"	1.5.0 "	2.1.0
Medium Cloth	"	1.1.0 "	1.3.0
Broad Cloth	"	1.3.0 "	1.5.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
WOOLLENS—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	℔ pc	14.2.0 to	14.5.0
S S ...	"	13.5.0 "	14.0.0
S S S	"	12.0.0 "	13.0.0
B B B	"	18.0.0 "	19.0.0
LASTINGS	"	11.0.0 "	13.6.0
LONG ELLS—			
H H Scarlet	"	7.4.0 "	7.4.5
Assorted	"	7.4.0 "	7.5.0
G G "	"	... "	...
Scarlet	"	7.2.0 "	7.4.0
METALS—			
Lead	℔ pl.	5.2.0 "	5.3.0
Tin	"	19.0.0 "	20.0.0
RAW COTTON	"	17.5.0 "	20.5.0
SUGAR—			
Brown, Canton	"	4.0.0 "	4.3.0
Amoy, &c.	"	3.4.0 "	3.6.0
Manilla	"	3.4.0 "	3.6.0
White, No. 1	"	6.7.0 "	6.8.0
No. 2	"	5.0.0 "	5.2.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—			
Seaweed, Long	"	4.2.0 "	4.3.0
Cut	"	3.5.0 "	3.6.0
Isinglass	"	36.0.0 "	40.0.0
Mushrooms	"	35.0.0 "	42.0.0
Cuttle Fish	"	9.0.0 "	12.0.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—			
Pepper, Black	"	6.3.0 "	6.9.0
Rattans	"	3.8.0 "	4.8.0
Sandalwood, old	"	12.5.0 "	13.2.5
" new	"	3.5.0 "	5.5.0
Sapanwood	"	2.2.0 "	4.2.0
OPIUM—			
Malwa new	℔ ch.	575 "	580
old	"	... "	...
Patna	"	490 "	500

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
OILS—			
Sow-yow, 63 catties	℔ tub	5.8.0 to	6.0.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	5.3.0 "	5.7.0
Pa-Tong-yow	℔ pl.	5.6.0 "	5.7.0
Chayow	"	9.8.0 "	10.0.0
TALLOW	℔ pc.	7.7.0 "	8.7.0
FUNGUS	℔ pl.	29.5.0 "	30.0.0
WAX—			
White	"	390.0.0 "	395.0.0
Yellow	"	55.0.0 "	63.0.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
RHUBARB, Szechuen	℔ pl.	3.5.0 "	4.5.0
TOBACCO—			
Green	"	35.0.0 "	40.0.0
Yellow	"	25.0.0 "	36.0.0
Leaf	"	6.8.0 "	7.0.0
HEMP—			
White	"	12.50 "	13.0.0
Green	"	11.5.0 "	12.0.0
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	"	94.0.0 "	96.0.0

EXCHANGE :—On London, Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 6s. 4d. per tael; Credits, at 4 months' sight, 6s. 5d. do., nominal. On Hongkong, Bank, 15 days' sight, 30 per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank Bills at 10 days' sight 2¼ to 2¾ per cent discount; Private 10 days' sight, 3 to 3½ per cent discount.

GOLD :—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 158 *a* 160 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH :—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.675 *a* 0.68 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS :—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

TIENTSIN, AUGUST 26TH, 1867.

GREY SHIRTINGS,—			
7 lb. ..... per piece	Tls.	2.2.5	
8½ " ..... "	"	2.5.0 *a* 2.5.5	
8½ " ..... "	"	2.6.0	
WHITE SHIRTINGS,—			
reed 56... per piece	Tls.	2.2.5	
" 60... "	"	2.4.0	
" 64... "	"	2.6.0	
" 66... "	"	2.7.0	
T-CLOTH, 24 yards,—			
6 lb. ..... per piece	Tls.	1.9.0 *a* 2.0.0	
7 lb. ..... "	"	2.0.0 *a* 2.1.0	
AMERICAN DRILLS,—			
40 yards	Tls.	4.5.0 *a* 4.8.0	
AMERICAN JEANS,—			
30 yards	Tls.	4.0.0 *a* 4.4.0	

ENGLISH DRILLS,—		
40 yards	Tls.	3.7.0 *a* 4.0.0
30 "	"	2.7.0 *a* 3.0.0
LEAD, ... per picul	"	5.5.0
TIN PLATES, ... per box	"	6.4.0
STEEL, ... per picul	"	5.0.0
WINDOW GLASS, ... per box	"	2.6.0 *a* 3.4.0
OPIUM,—		
Malwa, ... per picul	Tls.	570. *a* 575.0.0
Patna, ... per chest	"	485.0.0
Persian, ... per picul	"	490.0.0

EXPORTS.

COTTON, per Custom's picul	Tls.	15.2.0
GOLD, ...	"	15.5.2
GOLD LEAF...	"	15.9.0

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug. 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Aug. 29	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 30	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Ningpo	... 20	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Rosella	Br baq	283	Emery	Newchwang	... 12	Peas, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 30	Far East	Br str	1062	Jones	Chefoo	... 26	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 30	John & Pauline	Ham baq	274	Focken	Newchwang	... 21	Peas, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 31	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 29	General	Glover and Co
Sept. 1	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 30	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	... 28	Mails, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 1	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin	... 27	General	Russell and Co
... 1	Emeu	Br str	907	Dundas	Hongkong	... 27	do	P. O. & Co
... 1	Yung Hai An	Am str	447	Whiting	Hongkong	... 28	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Amiral Charner	Fr baq	348	Nedlec	Nagasaki	... 18	Ballast	J. S. Baron
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 30	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 2	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Lightning	Br str	316	Rodgers	Put back			Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 2	Eva	Br baq	342	Kidd	Nagasaki	Aug. 22	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 3	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	Sept. 1	General	Russell and Co
... 3	Midnight	Am sh	838	Brock	Hongkong	Aug. 25	Coals	Olyphant and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Aug. 30	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFurlaw	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	F. Fonseca
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 31	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 31	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 31	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
Sept. 1	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 1	Akindo	Br baq	369	Scott	H'dadi v. N'saki	Cotton, etc.	John Thorne and Co
... 1	Anna Kimball	Am sh	932	Williams	Fuchau	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 1	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	325	Brown	Hakodadi	Ballast	H. Fogg and Co
... 1	Madura	Br baq	314	Mathews	Newchwang	Sundries	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 2	Titania	Br sh	879	Deas	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 3	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	H'kong & Canton	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 3	Far East	Br str	1062	Jones	Amoy & H'kong	Part of Original	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 3	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	Re-exports	Messageries Imperiales
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 4	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & SEC	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Cockchafer	.....	Kerr	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	Feb 5	
4 p	Dove	.....	Dunlop	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	July 27	Hongkong
4 c	Rattler	.....	Swann	H. M. S.	17	200	175	Aug 9	Cruise
4 p	Slaney	.....	Elwyn	H. M. G. B.	1	80	50	Aug 26	Cruise

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
7 p	Adeline	Ramsey	Br bg	235	Aug 23	Keelung	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 p	Agathe Johanne	Biehl	Prus baq	594	Aug 27	Fuchau	Eduard Schellhass and Co		
1 c	Albuera	Levack	Br sh	774	Aug 27	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Aug 8	Keelung	Fobes and Co		
1 p	Allendale	Gray	Br baq	449	Aug 20	Newchwang	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 s	Alert	Abbott	Br sch	185	Aug 23	Hakodadi	Trautmann and Co		
2 s	Amiral Charner	Nedlec	Fr baq	348	Sept 1	Nagasaki	J. S. Baron		
1 p	Amicus	Olsen	Br baq	511	Aug 28	Newchwang	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 s	Catharina	Molison	Am baq	550	Aug 20	Newchwang	John Thorne and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
H W	Douglas Castle	McKitchie	Br sh	677	Aug 28	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
1 p	Enterprise	Cross	Siam baq	488	Aug 29	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
1 s	Eva	Kidd	Br baq	342	Sept 2	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co		
2 c	Evelyn Wood	Wylie	Br baq	384	Aug 19	Newchwang	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Georges	Varey	Br sh	474	Aug 18	Swansea	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 s	Glory	Pinster	Dat sch	177	Aug 27	Newchwang	T. Kroes and Co		
1 p	Graham	Thavorinus	Dut baq	539	Aug 28	Amoy	Order		
1 c	Heng Hoi	Hansen	Siam baq	352	July 31	Bangkok	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Hopseng	Stehr	Siam baq	340	July 13	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
2 c	Java	Andreson	Prus baq	309	Aug 28	Newchwang	Frazar and Co		
1 s	John & Pauline	Focken	Ham baq	274	Aug 30	Newchwang	Frazar and Co		
2 p	Juanpore	Phillips	Br sh	459	July 30	London	Gilman and Co	London	Cld. 3rd inst
7 s	Kate Cleather	Johnston	Br baq	372	Aug 23	Chefoo	Nils Möller		
2 s	Kew Kee	Beaglehole	Br sch	344	Aug 11	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
1 c	Lauderdale	Moodie	Br sh	851	Aug 26	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
O U L	Maravi	Anderson	Br baq	439	Aug 28	Newchwang	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
1 p	Mary Mildred	Fine	Br sh	441	Aug 23	Swatow	Order		
1 p	Matador	Kimme	Bre sh	735	Aug 23	Fuchau	Chinese		
1 s	Matilda	Hunt	Br bg	253	Aug 26	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Meta	Heuman	Bre sch	274	Aug 28	Newchwang	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Ningpo	Cld. 3rd inst
	Midnight	Brock	Am sh	838	Sept 3	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Newcastle	Blanch	Br baq	488	Aug 27	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co		
7 s	Pacific	Hayward	Br baq	310	July 21	Newchwang	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	Early
3 p	Polmaise	Butler	Br sh	812	July 26	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
2 p	Resolute	Holt	Br sh	634	Aug 23	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
1 s	Rosella	Emery	Br baq	283	Aug 30	Newchwang	Frazar and Co		
8 s	Sarah	Burns	Br bg	186	Aug 21	Amoy	Bradwell, Bloor and Co		
8 c	Sea Flower	Talbot R.N.R.	Br sh	1132	Aug 28	Sunderland	Captain		
2 p	Sir W. Wallace	Taylor R.N.R.	Br sh	967	July 4	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
8 p	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		Ft or Ch
1 s	St. Mary	Muller	Siam baq	411	Aug 23	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
2 s	Ta Leen	Smith	Br sch	450	Aug 27	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		
1 s	Taywut	Luis	Siam baq	654	Aug 2	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 p	Vigil	Gilpen	Br sh	560	Aug 27	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co		
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Primrose and Co		Ft or Ch
2 s	Weymouth	Norris	Br sh	829	Aug 21	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 s	Wild Gazelle	Lewis	Am baq	415	July 27	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 c	Wilhelm	Olvrith	Bre baq	266	Aug 28	Newchwang	Master		
8 p	Willy	Rohkan	Bre baq	270	Aug 20	Keelung	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
	48 VESSELS								

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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
U W	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	Sept 1	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
U W	Emeu	Dundas	Br str	907	Sept 1	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	5th instant
7 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	229	Aug 19	Fuchau	Lane, Crawford and Co		
3 p	Fenella		Chi str	160	Aug 15	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Sept 3	Hankow	Russell and Co		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
S S N W	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Sept 1	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	6th instant
H W	Lamont	Castilla	Br str	772	Aug 21	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
4 p	Lightning	Rodgers	Br str	316	Sept 2	Put back	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Repairing
1 p	Maggie Landes	Hodgeton	Br str	130	Aug 21	Keelung	Mackenzie and Co		
4 p	Miaca	Sutherland	Br str	306	Aug 21	Tientsin	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Early
Wusung	Nora Criena		Chi str	190	Aug 30		Chinese Government		
5 s	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Aug 4	Kyanchaca	Chinese Government		
D J	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	Sept 1	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
O U L	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	July 26	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
4 p	Thales	Bramwell	Br str	774	Aug 25	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	6th instant
G W	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Aug 31	Hankow	Glover and Co	Hankow & Ports	5th instant
7 c	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 s	Warntah		Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		For Sale
D. J.	Yung Hai An	Morrison	Am str	447	Sept 1	Hongkong	Russell and Co	Hongkong	5th instant

22 Steamers

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walla	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barq	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Euphrates		American barque	86	
6 c	Euxine	Sangster	British barque	398	J. Marshall and Co
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
Tonkadoo	Lady Hayes		British ship	400	Jardine, Matheson and Co
1 s	Lady McNaughten		American barque	490	
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill		American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Sampson	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Mackenzie and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—
S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L: Outside Limit.

SHIPPING IN CHEFOO HARBOUR.

AUGUST 20, 1867.

Flag & Rig.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees.
Siamese sh	Prosperity	.....	Jargensen	Hongkong.	Hongkong.	Chinese
do. do.	Handy	.....	Petersen	do.	do.	do.
do. baq	Senator	.....	Jensen	do.	do.	do.
do. do.	St. George	.....	Jessen	do.	do.	do.
Ham. baq	Zephyros	.....	Grelech	Takao	Amoy	do.
Dutch baq	Johannes Martinus	.....	Dolloyaux	Yokohama.	Passiet	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. do.	Tyaty Leong.	.....	Kreeft	Amoy	Amoy	do.
Danish. baq	Catharine	.....	Drescher	Hongkong	Hongkong.	Chinese
do. sch	Alexandra	.....	Tocheming	Tientsin	do.	do.
Prussian baq	Elize	.....	Lauritzen	Nagasaki	Ft or Ch	Wilson, Cornabe and Co.
do. sch	China	.....	Jessen	do.	Poochow	do.
Norw. sch	Formica	.....	Thorsen	Tientsin	Ft or Ch.	do.
French baq	Yoowne	.....	Blanchard	Nagasaki	do.	Fergusson and Co
British. baq	Finzel	.....	Hicks.	Cardiff	do.	do.
do.	Alice Mary.	.....	Tosh	Shanghai	do.	Meadows and Co
do.	Macedon	.....	Summerfield.	Yokohama.	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co.
do.	Alice Thompson	.....	Selavo	Swatow	do.	do.
do.	Martaban	.....	Thomson.	Ningpo	Amoy	do.
do.	Blue Jay.	.....	Salje	do.	do.	do.
do.	St. Jean	.....	Lloyd.	do.	do.	do.
do. str	Far East	.....	Jones.	Yokohama.	Ft or Ch	do.
Amer. str	Szechuen	.....	Bisbee.	Tientsin	Shanghai.	do.
do. baq	Parsee	.....	Soule	Yokohama.	Ft or Ch	do.
do. do.	Zephyr	.....	Snow	Hakodadi.	do.	M. G. Holmes
do. str	Shanse	.....	Friend	Shanghai.	Tientsin.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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